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Daily Report

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Japan

U.S. Trade Deficit Damage to G-7 Feared

OW1904144689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—A high-ranking official at the Finance Ministry Wednesday voiced concern about stubborn U.S. trade deficits, saying they may endanger consensus among the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations.

Toyoo Gyohten, Japan's vice minister for international affairs, said a slowdown in improvements in the merchandise trade deficit, which jumped 20.9 percent in February from January to 10.50 billion dollars, could lead to anti-Japanese sentiments in Congress.

Gyohten cited speculation that America may list Japan as a key target for trade penalties and said such a move could impede G-7 cooperation.

The finance official, however, welcomed recent economic indicators that signal a slowdown in the U.S. economy. The slowdown, he said, will curb America's rate of personal consumption.

Finance Officials To Confer on Debt Relief

OW2004102589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Representatives of about 10 Japanese commercial banks will meet with deputies of the Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers and central bank governors in New York in mid-May to discuss U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's debt relief plan, Finance Ministry sources said Thursday.

The sources said Japan called the meeting, opening on May 15, to get creditors' view on debt and debt service reduction efforts, as well as burden sharing by the G-7 countries—the U.S., Canada, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy.

Japan hopes to promote the Brady Plan before the heads of the seven industrial democracies meet in Paris in July for their annual summit, according to Toyoo Gyohten, vice finance minister for international affairs.

A Bank of Tokyo official said the New York meeting will provide a good venue to eliminate ambiguities concerning the new strategy, including the strengthening of roles of international organizations regarded as a prerequisite for private cooperation in the debt-relief scheme.

The Brady Plan is based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank modifying their policy-based lending operations to help finance specific debt reduction transactions.

Japanese banks believe it is imperative that debtor nations adjust their economies and for the IMF and other international institutions to expand financing. Debtor nations should also guarantee their interest payments before debt and interest payment reductions are realized under the Brady Plan, the BOT official said.

But the Finance Ministry sources noted that the G-7 creditors remain concerned about the IMF guaranteeing debt repayments as requested by debtor countries. How the G-7 deputies will comply with such requests will therefore be a subject of intense debate at the upcoming meeting, the sources said.

BOJ To Hold International Monetary Conference

OW2004114289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—An international monetary conference will be held in Tokyo May 30-June 1 under the auspices of the Bank of Japan (BOJ), and will focus on exploring ways to make the international monetary system more efficient and stable, a BOJ official said Thursday.

The conference, the fourth in a series, is seen as particularly meaningful in an international monetary climate where the U.S. dollar's status as a key currency is fading, the official said.

The BOJ-sponsored gathering will concentrate on discussing the need for one stable currency to serve as the international currency of trade, and devising requirements for selecting such a "key currency."

The fact that the U.S. is now the world's largest debtor nation has been weighing on currency markets and has undermined the stability of the U.S. currency.

Some 50 participants will include governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, vice governor of the World Bank and prominent economists, the official said.

Among those attending will be Silas Keehn, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Robert P. Black, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, and Stanley Fischer, vice president [title as received] of the World Bank.

Leonhard Gleske, director of the Deutsche Bundesbank, and Allan H. Meltzer, professor of Carnegie-Mellon University of the U.S., will also join the three-day monetary forum.

The conference, with the theme of "The Evolution of the International Monetary System: How Can Efficiency and Stability be attained," is to be divided into five sessions, the official added.

Agriculture Minister To Lobby Washington
*OW2004133289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Tsutomu Hata plans to visit Washington between late April and early May to lobby against the listing of the Japanese rice market as an unfair market under the Super 301 clause in American trade law, government officials said Thursday.

Hata hopes to hold meetings with Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills during his stay in the U.S. capital, they said.

18.5 Billion Yen Loan Pledged to Bangladesh
*OW1904142689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Japan is ready to extend up to 18.5 billion yen in low-interest loans to Bangladesh to help finance a fertilizer plant project, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

Japan pledged the new credit to Bangladesh for Fiscal 1988 at a meeting Wednesday of the inter-government group on Bangladesh in Paris.

The official loan will carry an annual interest of 1 percent and will be repayable over a period of 30 years with a 10-year grace period, the ministry said.

Disarmament Panelists Discuss Regional Measures
*OW2004084289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Kyoto, April 20 KYODO—Panelists at the U.N. disarmament meeting in Kyoto agreed on Thursday that confidence-building measures should be applied at the regional level to help encourage disarmament.

They also discussed the necessity of regional economic and social stability as an incentive for cooperation during their plenary meeting held in the morning on openness, transparency, and confidence-building to reduce military tensions.

Ambassador Kamlesh Sharma of India said that regional arrangements, whether political, economic, or technical, can contribute towards mutually beneficial cooperation.

Unilateral and voluntary confidence-building steps such as the Soviet Union's recent announcement of unilateral troop reductions are also important, Ambassador Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia said.

Panelists attending the four-day session which opened Wednesday agreed that defining a common approach to improving trust would not be possible due to unique needs of specific regions.

Sharma also stressed the importance of internal stability, as nations cannot hope to relax tensions internationally without first achieving domestic tranquility.

The participants agreed to strictly adhere to terms of the U.N. Charter and confirmed that confidence-building would require the gradual reduction of tensions between nations.

Such measures must not become a substitute for disarmament pacts and should lead to concrete agreements for tension-reduction in the long-run, Dutch Ambassador Robert Van Schaik said.

Golob added that governments and negotiators should be more receptive to public opinion and ideas presented by peace activists.

The Kyoto conference on disarmament, the first to be held in Japan, is being attended by 89 officials, experts on disarmament issues, journalists, and representatives of non-government organizations from 31 countries.

In the plenary meeting held in the afternoon on multi-lateral and bilateral approaches to disarmament, it was agreed that disarmament must be pursued comprehensively from both levels.

Pakistani Ambassador to Japan Mansur Ahmad said that regional approach is the most realistic one for advancing disarmament, as the primary impetus for military buildup is threats [as received] of neighboring states and immediate or potential situations specific to the area.

He warned that spending on armaments and military forces not only lowers the threshold of war but seriously weakens the ability of the world to tackle and eliminate hunger, disease, and underdevelopment.

The panelists agreed on the important role of the United Nations in global disarmament.

Douglas Roche, Canadian disarmament ambassador, said the U.N. has unique qualifications to play a central role in the disarmament process because virtually all states, including those which are not directly involved in disarmament negotiations, can have their voice heard.

The panelists agreed that the U.N. provides a logical focus for global concerns and exercises a moral influence on the conduct of states, including major powers.

It was stressed, however, that all members must take collective responsibility to contribute to the disarmament process, with positive and realistic approaches.

In the final plenary session Friday, security and disarmament will be discussed with keynote speeches by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, Maynard Glitman, U.S. ambassador to Belgium, and Aarno Karhilo, Finnish under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Working group sessions on specific sessions will be held in the afternoon.

LDP Leaders Urged To Explain Recruit Issue
*OW2004113489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—A group of 48 conservative Diet members on Thursday urged government and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leaders linked to the Recruit scandal to clarify the nature of their involvement and to take personal responsibility for their actions.

The interfaction LDP group, called the "League for Freedom and Reform," did not identify by name the leaders involved in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

The group, formed on the same day, filed its request with chief cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi.

It also called in the petition for a clear settlement to the scandal, for revitalizing party management and for implementing thorough political reforms.

A spokesman for the group said they have also asked Obuchi to arrange a meeting with LDP President and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita next week.

The parliamentary group includes 43 members from the House of Representatives and five from the House of Councillors, who are mostly junior LDP Diet members.

Takeshita, his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe and LDP Policy Chief Michio Watanabe are among those politicians whose secretaries or relatives purchased unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate subsidiary of the information business giant Recruit Co.

Takeshita has admitted the receipt of some 150 million yen in political contributions from the Recruit business group between 1985 and 1987. Abe has also acknowledged accepting a large but unknown amount in contributions from Recruit over the past decade.

Nakasone is suspected of having personal links with Hiromasa Ezoe, the founder of the Recruit group, and suspicion surrounds the part he played in the resale of two U.S.-made supercomputers to Recruit from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

Opposition parties have continued to boycott Diet business, demanding that Nakasone be summoned to the Diet as a sworn witness to testify about his role, if any, in the scandal.

Ito May Ask for Nakasone Testimony
*OW1904180989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, is likely to meet former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Thursday as part of the LDP leadership's effort to break the current stalemate in the Diet, LDP sources said Wednesday.

Ito will meet Nakasone on behalf of LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe who was hospitalized for a health checkup Tuesday, the sources said.

If Ito meets the former premier, Ito is expected to ask Nakasone to agree to the LDP leadership's position that, after public prosecutors complete their probe into the Recruit bribery scandal, Nakasone will be ready to give his explanations before the Diet about his suspected role in connection with the Recruit scandal, according to the sources.

Opposition parties have demanded Nakasone testify before the Diet concerning the Recruit case, and to back that demand they have joined in boycotting Diet hearings on the fiscal 1989 state budget.

According to LDP sources, Abe, the No 2 LDP leader after Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, had been originally scheduled to meet Nakasone on Wednesday. But he had to cancel the meeting after being hospitalized, the sources said.

Promptly, Ryutaro Hashimoto, LDP deputy secretary general and a senior member of Prime Minister Takeshita's faction, held consultations with the premier and asked Ito on Wednesday to meet Nakasone on behalf of Abe at the earliest opportunity, the sources said.

Ito reportedly reacted positively to the request to meet with Nakasone. Ito is one of the senior members of the faction of former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Leaders of the Miyazawa faction hurriedly gathered on Wednesday to discuss the proposed Ito-Nakasone meeting, the party sources said.

If all goes smoothly, Ito's meeting with Nakasone can be held on Thursday, the sources said.

Secretary General Abe received a medical checkup at Juntendo University Hospital for a suspected liver inflammation on Tuesday and Wednesday, according to his aide Keijiro Murata, also party deputy secretary general.

Abe needs a few days rest and has canceled his political schedule for Wednesday, Murata said. [passage omitted]

North Korea

No Tae-u Called Ignorant of History, Politics
SK2004060089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the outburst of No Tae-u that the subversive forces which turn back the wheel of development of history and negate the liberal democratic system are coming to the fore in South Korean society and they would be severely dealt with, notes that this is a sophism of a brutal military gangster who knows neither history nor politics.

The news analyst says:

Human history is developing toward the direction demanded by the popular masses, its subject, and it is the main trend of the development of history.

South Korea cannot be an exception.

The anti-U.S. sentiments for independence and reunification are now rapidly growing among the South Korean people and it is the main trend of developments which no one can call a halt or turn back.

The struggle of people for independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea is a force which propels historic development, whereas the No Tae-u group which tries to revive the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" against the demand of the popular masses is a reactionary and traitorous group which attempts to turn back the wheel of history.

However hard the No Tae-u group may try, the South Korean people will dynamically push ahead with the wheel of history along the orbit of independence, democracy and reunification.

GFTUK Denounces 'Outrage' of Mun's Arrest
SK2004051289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] in a statement April 20 bitterly denounces in the name of the entire trade union members in the northern half of the republic the No Tae-u murderous group's brutal outrage of taking to prison Rev. Mun Ik-hwan before he got off the plane by invoking the notorious "National Security Law", considering this heinous criminal act to be a wanton and undisguised challenge to national reconciliation, dialogue and reunification.

Rev. Mun, a reputed dissident leadership-level figure, courageously left on the trip to Pyongyang out of the noble desire to pave the way for reconciliation and unity between the North and the South, and reunification reflecting the aspiration and desire of the South Korean people of all strata, the statement says.

Rev. Mun's visit to Pyongyang, it states, can never be illegal, still less be a target of punishment, in view of the "commitments" of the traitor No Tae-u himself whereby he vowed to make "unification" his "first and foremost task" in his tenure of office and develop the North-South relations as "relations between companions", not hostile relations.

The No Tae-u group must unconditionally and promptly release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and many democratic figures, students and workers under arrest, guarantee the freedom of debate on reunification and discontinue blocking the road of comprehensive dialogue between different strata at the point of the bayonet, the statement stresses. It appeals to hundreds of millions of workers of the world and workers' organisations in all countries to express more positive support and solidarity for the Korean people's just struggle to have Rev. Mun freed at an early date and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the South Korean workers' struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

Suppression of HANGYORE SINMUN Denounced
SK1904230589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its Information No. 542 issued today demanded that the South Korean authorities immediately stop the investigation and suppression of the HANGYORE newspaper office, unconditionally release the detainees without delay and promptly dissolve their suppressive tools such as the "Security Planning Board" and the "Joint Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters" and abrogate the "National Security Law."

Recalling that the South Korean military fascist clique took to the "Security Planning Board" Yi Yong-hui, a professor of Hanyang University and an editorial writer of the newspaper HANGYORE, on April 12 for the reason that he planned to visit Pyongyang for news coverage in order to publish special writeups marking the first anniversary of the foundation of the newspaper HANGYORE, and promoted the plan, and confiscated and searched his study and then prosecuted Yim Chaekyong, a vice-director of the newspaper office, and reportedly will soon summon and question Chaeg Yunhwan, chief of its editorial board, the information says:

This press gag by the South Korean rulers is one more ruthless fascist rampage going against democracy and reunification.

If the newspaper HANGYORE worked out and promoted the plan to visit the northern half of Korea for the purpose of news coverage, it is a good thing to all intents and purposes, and it should by no means be an object of suppression.

No one is entitled to haggle over and block which place the press, the mouthpiece of public opinion, chooses to cover in order to discharge its mission. It is a legitimate right proper to the press.

The South Korean rulers are working hard to conceal the truth and keep the public minds from being attracted to the North by stifling the progressive press. But it is a foolish daydream.

The pen of justice cannot be broken by the sword.

Chondaehyop Again Proposes Student Talks
SK1904232089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Student Representatives" ("Chondaehyop") Wednesday proposed again to the Korean students committee to hold working-level talks between students of the North and the South for participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students at three hours [as received]; on the afternoon of April 28 in Pannunjom, according to a report.

"Chondaehyop" proposed to discuss the way of participation in the festival, art and cultural activities of students of the North and the South and adoption of a joint declaration on the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, etc.

Death of South Korean 'Martyrs' Mourned
SK1904230089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—Workers and students in Pyongyang held a joint memorial meeting today to mourn the death of Kim Yun-ki and Nam Tae-hyon, the martyrs who died a heroic death by self-immolation protesting against the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique who are blocking the people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

In his memorial address Kim Kuk-sam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, said Kim Yun-ki, a young man who keenly felt through life that the dignity of workers and their right to existence and free trade union activities, the ideals and dreams of youth, peace and reunification of the country cannot be realized under the

colonial military fascist dictatorship of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, committed a self-immolation with a solemn determination to spark off the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle through his death and thus let it spread all over South Korea as a fierce flame.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and the No Tae-u military fascist clique, a group of pro-American flunkeyist traitors, who robbed Kim Yun-ki of his life, he said, and went on:

We, of the same nation and as like workers, cannot repress surging indignation at the rascals.

The entire workers in the northern half of Korea will positively support and encourage the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

In his memorial address Kim Song-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said the heroic death of Nam Tae-hyon roused thousands of, tens of thousands of students and people to the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national salvation, and it was a righteous deed stemming from his patriotic will to touch off the second Kwangju uprising, the second June resistance in South Korea.

It was a clear manifestation of his burning patriotism, sense of justice and indomitable fighting spirit coupled with the hope of becoming a spark in the flames of a new resistance, a standard-bearer and bugler, he said.

He pointed out that the entire students and their parents and professors in South Korea should hold higher the banner of resistance to realize the withdrawal of U.S. forces and bring earlier the day of independence, democracy and reunification which were so ardently desired by the martyr at the last moment.

Yi Kwang-pok, a worker, and So Myong-sun, a student, who followed him on the rostrum said martyrs Kim Yun-ki and Nam Tae-hyon are walking the road of eternal life together with our fellow countrymen. The blood shed by the martyrs will be the seed of the struggle and resistance to touch off violent waves of the national salvation struggle all over South Korea, and the South Korean people and students will take a thousand-fold revenge on the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique and usher in a new world of independence, democracy and reunification, they stressed.

A message of condolence to the bereaved families of the late Kim Yun-ki and the late Nam Tae-hyon and to the workers of the Tokjin Oceangoing Company, Ltd., professors and students of Seoul education college was read out at the meeting.

Ugandan Minister Sends Thanks to Kim Il-song
*SK2004101089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Elly Tumwine, minister of State for Defence of the Republic of Uganda and head of the Ugandan military delegation, leaving Korea on April 19.

The message says:

We have seen and have been impressed by the achievements of the Korean people under your wise leadership. We have noticed how the *chuche* idea has laid a permanent foundation in the socialist construction.

We are sure your achievements will serve all the revolutionary peoples of the world as an example to emulate, especially hard work, preservation and development of the Korean people and their culture. We support your efforts for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

We shall always endeavour to strengthen the solidarity between Korea and Uganda.

The message wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Sends Thanks to Kim Chong-il
*SK2004102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—Elly Tumwine, minister of State for Defence, who headed a military delegation of Uganda sent a message of thanks to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il upon leaving our country on April 19.

The achievements of the Korean people reflect your excellent leadership, the message notes, and says:

We have been impressed by the hard work of the Korean people in following the *chuche* idea and constantly paving the path in the socialist construction.

The beauty of the country and hospitality of the people wherever we visited in the country is commendable and seen in their love and respect to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and comrade dear leader.

We support your endeavours for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

We have been inspired by what we saw here and will convey our impressions to the people back home in Uganda.

The message wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

200-Day Campaign Assignments Fulfilled
*SK2004104489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The renewed 200-day campaign in Korea which began in response to the appeal of the national meeting of heroes in September last year was carried out with success.

Assignments in all branches of the national economy were fulfilled with flying colours.

During the period of the campaign the amount of thermal power generating, the production of major items including coal, trucks, tractors, 100-ton wagons and timber and the turnover of railway freight registered a 10-60 percent gain.

More than 500 construction objects have been completed in this period to increase the might of the independent national economy.

The construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex has made a brisk headway. The first-stage project of the vinalon, methanol and carbide units and the first-stage project of the protein feed plant have been completed. This opened a vista for producing vinalon, methanol and protein feed at an early date.

An architectural project of the first-stage calcining system at Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex has been completed, the assembling of the body of calcinating Kiln No.1 of the complex finished, railway sidings to different places laid up and the development of the Chonggye and Chongdan mines progressed successfully.

The construction of the Nyongwon, Namgang and Kumyagang power stations and the expansion project of the Chongjin thermal power complex made a fast progress and hundreds of minor power stations were built up and put into operation.

In the coal industrial sector 1.3 million tons of coal-sorting capacity was newly created and new coal mines and pits developed in many districts to markedly increase the coal production capacity.

With the fast progress of the expansion project of the Musan Mining Complex more than 10 projects have been completed, and the capacity expansion project of the Songsan mine and the development projects of the Chongpyong and Sinpa mines have reached the final stage.

Scores of projects were completed at the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex to increase the production of iron and steel 50 percent up on last year, the capacity expansion project of the Chongjin steel works and the construction of the second sulphuric acid production process of the

Pyongbuk smelter progressed apace, and a fire-proof material production base and new caking material production processes were built up splendidly at the Nampo electric pole factory.

In the machine industrial sector many robots and electronics and automation elements and appliances were newly developed and the production capacity markedly increased at the Sungri general motor works, the August 28 factory, the April 3 factory and other machine plants.

The Sangwon cement complex with an annual capacity of millions of tons, a model for the modern industrial construction, was commissioned and a new Kiln built up at the Komusan cement factory in the domain of the building-materials industry.

Many industrial establishments were built up or expanded in the chemical and light industrial domains including the production system projects at the Hamhung herbicide plant and the completion of the Anju Hukbosan fertilizer plant and the July 6 porcelain factory.

Considerable successes were registered in the transport domain.

Railway electrification projects in the 108 odd kilometre Tanchon-Mandok section and the 28 kilometre Paekam-Tonae section have been completed, railway sidings to the Inpo coal mine built up and the laying of the Najin-Chongjin mixed line and the railway electrification project in the Hyesan-Manpo section are progressing at a fast tempo.

The roadbed project at the Pyongyang-Kaesong expressway was completed and the bridge laying there finished in the main, and the pavement of the Wonsan-Kumgangsan expressway has been carried out at more than 70 percent.

Many modern dwelling houses including calcium silicate brick ones for tens of thousands of families and public buildings have been constructed in town and country.

In the capital city of Pyongyang alone the Nungnado Stadium with 150,000 seats, the Mangyongdae school children's palace, circus theatre, Sosan Hotel, Yanggang Hotel, Youth Hotel, the thoroughfare of Kwangbok Street, dwelling houses for 5,000 families and service networks in blocks Nos. 6 and 7 of Kwangbok Street and many other monumental edifices have been built and scores of construction objects are progressing at the last stage.

Palpable successes have been made in the construction for water-jetting irrigation of non-paddy fields, land rezoning, land reclamation and farming preparations to reap another bumper harvest this year.

All the successes made during the campaign are the fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party.

The great leader indicated the targets of the campaign and ways of carrying it out in detail and gave on-the-spot guidance to Pyongyang and the construction sites of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Yongwon power station and other places, encouraging the working people to make great achievements in the campaign.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the whole country is pervaded with the trait of living and struggling like heroes, and vigorous organizational and political work was conducted to ensure the success of the campaign in all branches and at all units.

Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Sports Policy Marked
SK2004101689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on April 18, 1974, acquainted himself with after-school sports at Taejong senior middle school in Singye county, North Hwanghae Province, and stressed that each school should specialize in more than one sports event so as to rapidly develop sports technique.

In order to successfully realise the specialization and popularization of sports at schools, he made sure that all schools were supplied with sports equipment and apparatus enough to vigorously conduct sports in all seasons. He also saw to it that the national youth and school children's sports contest for "April 18 trophy" was held in different events every year and the movement for becoming a model sports school was vigorously conducted.

A meeting was held in Pyongyang Tuesday on the 15th anniversary of this policy.

In his report Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said: As youth and children of all schools engage in different sports circle activities according to their personal bent and taste, the members of the rising generation have been more thoroughly prepared to be reliable continuers of the revolutionary cause of chuche equipped with knowledge, a good moral character and good health and with technique of more than one sports event and a large army of fine sports reserves reared.

Book Praising Kim Chong-il Published
SK1904152489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The foreign languages press group recently published the book "A Great Mind" in foreign languages.

Carried in the first part of the book are a photograph of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with the great leader President Kim Il-song and other photographs.

The book carrying reminiscences by Sin Sang-kyun, the author, conveys part of the great personality of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great successor to the cause of chuche initiated by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and is the outstanding and seasoned leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and of the Korean people.

His every thought and action is now through with pure and immaculate loyalty to the leader and infinite devotion to the country and the people.

The author wrote about the great personality of Comrade Kim Chong-il which he experienced in his work and life full of emotional events.

SKNDF Declaration Calls for Ousting No Tae-u
SK1704152789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT*
17 Apr 89

[Text] *Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)*—The Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" released a declaration on the situation on April 13 in connection with the unprecedented fascist rampage launched by the No Tae-u group, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

Recalling that the No Tae-u group threw away the deceptive veil of "democratization" at last and launched a wholesale campaign to crack down upon all the patriotic and democratic forces as "leftist and pro-communist forces" with the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan as a pretext, the declaration brands this rampage as an undeclared martial law and a "coup d'etat" without gun report to bridge over the crisis of the military government by force of violence and bring the political situation back to the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic."

It holds that No Tae-u must be forced to resign first of all in order to repulse the reactionary offensive of the colonial fascist forces and open a phase of independence, democracy and reunification.

Noting that the struggle to get rid of No Tae-u is a struggle to prevent the revival of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and remove the stumbling block in the way of reunification, the declaration notes:

All the organisations of national salvation movements and patriotic democratic forces should direct the spearhead of counter-offensives to the struggle to oust the No Tae-u "regime" and turn out in a valiant struggle to put an end to the military government.

Saying it is the United States upon which No Tae-u stakes his life and it is also the United States that backs him, the declaration stresses that only when the struggle for democracy and the reunification movement develop into the anti-U.S. struggle can it be possible to cut off the artery of the No Tae-u "regime" and usher in a new phase of the national salvation movement.

In order to smash the reactionary offensive of the military dictatorship it is imperative to protect the organisation through struggle and strengthen it in struggle, the declaration says, and continues:

All the patriotic people should turn out in the struggle to protect hard-cores, help those hard-cores on the want list and have those detained set free.

The further the fascist offensive gets intensified, the deeper the national-salvation movement organisations of all strata of people including students, workers, peasants and dissidents go among the people to enlist more people with a view to consolidating and widening the mass basis.

All the people should rise in the nationwide solidarity joint struggle to prevent the revival of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and get rid of the dictator No Tae-u, the declaration says, and further notes:

Let students with torches, working masses with hammers, peasants with sickles, pressmen and professors with pens of justice, religionists with crosses and patriotic traders, industrialists and "public servants" with national conscience join in a grand parade for national salvation to prevent the revival of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and eliminate the dictator No Tae-u.

All our organisations for national salvation movement should further intensify the solidarity and joint struggle between campuses, enterprises, groups, regions and departments and expand it into an all-people, nationwide solidarity joint struggle.

If the opposition parties truly desire the liquidation of the legacies of the "Fifth Republic", they should join in the nationwide struggle to bar the revival of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic."

The declaration puts up the slogan of the immediate struggle for barring the revival of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and opening a phase of independence, democracy and reunification by an all-people national-salvation struggle to remove the dictator No Tae-u.

SKNDF Declaration on Current Situation
SK2004000189 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Declaration of the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) Central Committee on the current situation released on 13 April]

[Text] The situation has now entered a grave phase. A mad wave of fascist whirlwind running counter to the current trend toward democratization is now sweeping

through this country. In the face of a crisis heading for a crash, generated by the spate of demands of the people of all walks of life for democracy, dictator No Tae-u has now pulled out a bloody sword after finally dropping his deceptive mask called democratization.

The No Tae-u ring, which has embarked upon a road of fascist suppression after ordering the police to be armed with guns and providing them with the right to fire them under the pretext of defending the system, formed a joint public security affairs investigation headquarters, similar to what would happen under the imposition of martial law, on the excuse of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang. The No Tae-u ring has also set in motion a great fascist anticommunist whirlwind, imposing a full-scale crack down on all the patriotic and democratic forces on charges of being left-leaning and procommunist elements.

The ring has nipped the spread of the *chuche* idea and demonstrations in the bud and searched all publishing houses and bookstores, fully mobilizing the police, prosecution offices, and other investigative forces; began a full-scale investigation into all types of movement organizations for the nation and democracy, including the National Council of University Student Representatives and the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, as well as organizations promoting exchanges between the North and South, while arresting and putting on a wanted list the core members of these organizations; and has now turned the sites of student meetings and workers' strikes into a wilderness of cinders and ashes by raining indiscriminate attacks on them.

The No Tae-u ring, after kicking up an enormous commotion over a dissident figure's visit to Pyongyang, has not only undertaken the unreasonable tyranny of arresting Rev Mun, who was returning home bearing valuable fruit for reunification, at the airport and even indiscriminately booking those who were at the airport to welcome him, but is also now viciously scheming to embark on the road of turning the whole of South Korea into a society governed by fascism by cooking up procommunist cases on a scale as yet unknown copying the technique employed by the previous fascist regimes.

Timed to coincide with this, the right-wing reactionary forces have pro-government anticommunist organizations hold government-oriented meetings and stage demonstrations daily to condemn left-leaning and procommunist elements in a bid to fabricate public opinion in its favor, while turning this land into a stage on which neo-Nazism rages.

No Tae-u's fascist madness has already gone beyond that of Chon Tu-hwan's in degree and is now becoming more ominous with each passing day. This is nothing but martial law without proclamation and a coup d'etat without gunfire designed to bring the crisis facing its

military rule under control by the use of violence and to revert the political situation back to the kind of dictatorship that was practiced by the Fifth Republic.

The present situation bears a resemblance to the October Yusin [as heard] in the seventies and to the 17 May violent undertaking in the eighties, and the political situation is now edging toward the dangerous point of reviving the dictatorship of the Fifth Republic.

The situation is convulsed at the grave crossroads of having to choose between the revival of the Fifth Republic's dictatorship and democracy, between being reactionary and being progressive.

At this grave moment, if our masses show even a modicum of hesitation or buckle under to the enemy's reactionary offensive, the road leading to independence, democracy, and reunification on which our masses have fought shedding blood for some 40 years will be blocked and our people will once again fall into the nightmare of dictatorial rule.

Our patriotic masses cannot sit idly waiting for the arrival of misfortune, nor can they remain mere spectators to the retrogression of history. The prevailing urgent situation requires that the patriotic masses of all walks of life, including the working and farming masses, youths, and students, rise up in a nation-saving struggle to keep the Fifth Republic's dictatorship from reviving, in a do-or-die spirit.

To smash the fascist colonial forces' reactionary offensive and to open a phase for independence, democracy, and reunification, the SKNDF declares as follows:

1. Let us force No Tae-u out of office.

The situation is already in an unavoidable phase of confrontation. Our patriotic masses cannot afford to let up on the struggle or back away from it simply because the dictatorial forces have set a reactionary offensive in motion.

A retreat means defeat and floundering. The military dictators' reactionary offensive is not an expression of the might of the powerful, but the last-ditch effort by the weak.

All the movement organizations for the nation and democracy and all the patriotic masses should rise up in a nationwide counterattack to smash the enemy's reactionary offensive.

The No Tae-u regime is an evil regime without precedent that has cast off its mask called democratization. His 29 June declaration and the 7 July declaration are not declarations for democratization or reunification, but public-cheating declarations made with a view toward prolonging military rule and perpetuating division.

There is nothing more to expect from the No Tae-u regime. As long as the No Tae-u regime stays alive, it is impossible to break from the Fifth Republic and achieve democratization, nor is it possible to conduct North-South dialogue for the realization of reunification. The struggle designed to oust No Tae-u is a struggle for keeping the Fifth Republic's dictatorship from reviving and for removing the stumbling block on the road to reunification.

All the nation-saving movement organizations and patriotic and democratic forces should converge the arrows of a counterattack on the effort to oust the No Tae-u regime and courageously rise up in a struggle to bring an end to military rule.

At present, strengthening the struggle for democratization and the reunification movement under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the short cut to forcing the No Tae-u regime out of office. The No Tae-u regime has already overstepped its bounds in not delivering on the 29 June promises, his *raison d'être*. Not only has he broken off his journey toward breaking with the Fifth Republic, the foundation on which the Sixth Republic has based its own existence, but he is also trying to avoid revising or abolishing evil laws and meeting the demands of the grass-roots masses' for democratization as a whole.

Chongwadae's commotion kicked up to cut out the left-leaning and procommunist elements is nothing but a trick designed to subdue the surging movement for democratization and extricate itself from the pending political issues that are locked in a logjam.

Our nation-saving movement can strike a responsive chord in a wider range of the masses and drive the No Tae-u military rule, which responds with suppression, into a trap called bankruptcy only when it bases its offensive on breaking from the Fifth Republic, revision and abolition of evil laws, and the demands of the grass-roots masses for democratization.

The reunification question has become a point of more fierce confrontation between fascism and democracy and it now shows a sign of greatly escalating in light of the 13th Pyongyang festival. Our nation-saving movement can push No Tae-u to the wall only when it has Rev Mun Ik-hwan, the reunification fighter, set free; has the National Security Law abolished; and has diversified channels of contacts between the North and South opened to public access, and when it is engaged in a struggle to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students.

It is none other than the United States that holds the power of life and death over, and supports, No Tae-u. Therefore, the struggle for democratization and the reunification movement can break the No Tae-u regime's composure and usher in a new phase for our nation-saving movement only when transformed into an

anti-U.S. struggle to drive out the United States, which caused the Kwangju incident to take place, supported the dictatorial regimes, and has stood in the way of reunification.

The situation is pressing and the fight has already begun. Let us open fire in an all-out counterattack through the 19 April struggle, produce a breakthrough through the May Day general strike, and rise up once again in the plaza of the June struggle to deal a hard blow to No Tae-u.

2. Let us defend the organization through struggle and make the organization grow amid struggle.

Organization is the lifeline of our nation-saving movement. Without organization, there can be no such thing as unity or the struggle of the patriotic and democratic forces. In particular, under today's circumstances in which fascist suppression is concentrated on the movement organizations for the nation and democracy, defending the organization at the risk of lives and perfecting it is a life-and-death matter that is related to the success or failure of the nation-saving movement and to the life and death of the patriotic and democratic forces.

Our struggle is not only a struggle to smash the military dictators' reactionary offensive and defend the organization, but it is also a struggle to defend the organization and to smash the reactionary offensive. The two should be integrated and united into a single body.

Aside from struggle, it is impossible to defend or cultivate the organization. This is a stark reality. Only through the death-defying struggle designed to smash the No Tae-u regime's fascist offensive can we defend the organization and keep the Fifth Republic dictatorship from reviving.

All the nation-saving movement organizations should defend themselves through struggle and cultivate themselves amid struggle. The guiding core who have endured all of the heart-rending sacrifices and arduous struggle are the backbone of our nation-saving movement organizations and valuable vanguard unit that is to shoulder the movement for social reform of our masses.

All the patriotic masses should defend the core, help the guiding core, and rise up in the struggle to free the imprisoned students.

Organizations can exist and discharge their mission only when they are supported by the masses. Their strength to defend themselves against the enemy's suppression and their vitality to beckon the masses to a struggle in conformity with the demands of the situation comes from the public support of the masses.

All the nation-saving movement organizations such as students, workers, peasants, and dissidents should be at pains to unite a greater number of masses in their midst and to consolidate and broaden their bases of mass support in proportion to the intensifying fascist offensive.

A unified front behind which all the movement organizations for the nation and democracy are rallied as one is the bulwark of the patriotic and democratic forces. Today, our nation-saving movement is in the process of reorganizing and perfecting the organizations following the forming of such movement organizations covering all sectors as the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, the National Council of University Student Representatives, the National Alliance of the Workers' Movement, the National Alliance of the Farmers' Movement, and the National Alliance of Women's Organizations. This is the noteworthy fruit borne by our nation-saving movement.

The enemy's suppressive offensive aims to break these organizations one by one. This being the case, it is a pressing demand of the times for the movement organizations in all sectors to unite as one and form a unified joint front.

The patriotic force that is rallied behind a single unified front is a lot stronger than the power of a military dictatorship.

3. Let us all join in the nationwide joint solidarity struggle.

The guarantee for our victory in a confrontation with fascist violence lies in a nationwide joint solidarity struggle. The struggle to keep the Fifth Republic dictatorship from reviving is not limited to a certain number of forerunners, activists, a certain class, or sectors. The revival of the Fifth Republic dictatorship would be a disaster for the entire population.

In the plaza of the June struggle, all of our people have fought hand in hand, shedding blood to break with the Fifth Republic dictatorship and to bring an end to military rule while calling for democratization at the top of their voices. In those days there were no (?people who were resigned to what existed) or idle spectators in this land. All were warriors, brave fighters, and supporters.

Now, how can our people tolerate the reactionary offensive of the No Tae-u ring which is bent on reviving the cursed Fifth Republic dictatorship? There can be no such thing as divisions between the political parties and groupings, or a demarcation line between the haves and have-nots when it comes to the struggle to keep the Fifth Republic dictatorship from reviving. The only thing permissible is the demarcation line between fascism and democracy, between treachery and patriotism.

The struggle to keep the Fifth Republic dictatorship from reviving is a sacred cause of all the population and a nationwide struggle. People who oppose fascism and hope to live in democracy should come hand in hand to the nation-saving plaza to keep the political situation from becoming reactionary, regardless of whether they are haves or have-nots, believers or atheists, whether they live at home or abroad.

All should join in the great nation-saving march to keep the Fifth Republic dictatorship from reviving and to remove dictator No Tae-u—the youths and students with torch; the working masses with hammer; the peasants with sickle; the journalists and professors with the pen of justice; religious figures with the cross; and the patriotic businessmen and government officials with national conscience.

The solidarity and joint struggle by the patriotic masses of all walks of life is a strict order of the times. The democratic and patriotic forces of all walks of life that have joined in the struggle to smash the fascist offensive of the No Tae-u ring can defend themselves and defeat fascism with their superior strength only when they stick together in solidarity and in a joint struggle.

Its might has already been expressed in a joint solidarity struggle for the workers at Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan who were on strike.

Continuing to expand and strengthen this solidarity struggle is an important part of laying the foundation for the combined struggle of the students and workers and the joint struggle among the movements by all sectors and to bring about the demise of the enemy's fascist offensive.

All of our nation-saving movement organizations should further strengthen the solidarity and joint struggle among schools, firms, groups, businesses, and other sectors and expand them into a nationwide joint solidarity struggle lining up all the masses behind the struggle.

At a time when solidarity and the joint struggle by the democratic forces are so urgently necessary in the face of the enemy's reactionary offensive, the conduct of some opposition politicians over the solemn undertaking for reunification by Rev Mun is nothing but a breach of public faith and treachery against the nation.

If the opposition parties genuinely hope for the liquidation of the legacy of the Fifth Republic, they should join in the nationwide struggle to keep the Fifth Republic dictatorship from reviving.

Let us all keep the Fifth Republic dictatorship from reviving through a nation-saving struggle, lining up all the masses behind the struggle, to remove dictator No Tae-u, and open a phase for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Dictator No Tae-u who has embarked upon the road of fascist madness can in no way avoid meeting the tragic end that befell his dictator predecessors.

The revival of the Fifth Republic dictatorship or democracy?

Our patriotic masses will live and struggle for democracy and triumph in the end.

Slogans for immediate struggle:

The murderer of Kwangju has once again pulled out a bloody sword. People, rise up indignantly!

Revival of the Fifth Republic's dictatorship or democracy? Let us remove dictator No Tae-u!

Let us bring the No Tae-u ring, the ring that is chiefly responsible for the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic, to the court of the people!

The souls of May keep watching from under the soil. Let us punish the five enemies of Kwangju!

Let us have Rev Mun Ik-hwan, the reunification warrior, set free and punish No Tae-u, the person who is against reunification!

Let us have the National Security Law abolished and open diversified channels of dialogue to public access!

The 13th World Festival of Youths and Students is approaching. Let us all go to Pyongyang!

Let us cut off the windpipe of the No Tae-u regime through an anti-U.S. struggle!

Let us drive out the United States, which props up the military dictatorship!

Yankees, back to America! The North and South, to reunification!

Let us defend the organization at the risk of lives through struggle! Let us cultivate the organizations while being in the struggle and let us struggle while perfecting the organizations!

The masses should defend the core and the core should unite the masses!

All patriotic and democratic forces should rally behind a single unified joint front!

Millions of students should open fire in a counterattack through the 19 April struggle!

Tens of millions of the working masses should produce a breakthrough for changes in the political situation through a general strike on May Day!

All the patriotic masses should once again rise up in the plaza of June struggle!

Let us strengthen the solidarity between the workers and students!

Let us burn down the citadel of dictatorship with massive solidarity and a joint struggle!

Let us usher in the dawn of independence, democracy, and reunification through a nationwide nation-saving struggle!

The chuche idea is a valuable sword and a constellation for the nation-saving movement. Let us defy the suppression of ideology and lift the banner of the chuche idea higher!

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 13 April 1989 Seoul

South Korea

Gregg's Qualifications Brought Into Question

SK2004081589 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
20 Apr p 6

[Editorial: "Gregg's Experience Is a Problem for His Qualification as Ambassador to the ROK"]

[Text] It is reported that the U.S. Congress has recently requested the government to reconsider its decision to nominate Donald Gregg as U.S. ambassador to the ROK. According to the report, with the congressional hearing for the approval of his ambassadorship on 12 May approaching, Senator Alan Cranston, chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asked U.S. Secretary of State Baker to reconsider the nomination of Gregg because of his suspected involvement in the Iran-contra arms deal.

Although the U.S. Congress requested the reconsideration of his nomination because of the suspected violation of the internal law of the United States, his unsuitability to represent the U.S. Government in the ROK, we can say, largely stems from his public career in general.

Donald Gregg was hired by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in June 1952, the year he graduated from college, and spent the greater part of his career mostly as an operative serving mostly in Asian countries, such as Japan (1953-63), Burma (1963-70), Vietnam (1970-72), and the ROK (1973-76). He spent the greater part of his career as a CIA agent tasked with numerous intrigues and political operations in many Third World countries.

In particular, it is well known that he, assuming his post as the head of the CIA in the ROK in 1973, when this country was under the yusin dictatorship, amply demonstrated his ability as an expert on intelligence and covert operations through contacts with the figures in the military, the dissidents, and students, thereby contributing to the sustenance of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial system.

This is the reason why public opinion in the ROK loudly objects to the nomination of Gregg as ambassador to the ROK, and why "the ROK Human Rights Committee in North America," which helped with the democratization movement in the ROK during difficult times in the past, is conducting a campaign in the U.S. Congress against the congressional approval of his appointment. This human rights committee headed by Rev Harvey published "The Career of Gregg," calling attention to the fact that the nomination of Gregg as U.S. ambassador to the ROK was a mistake on the part of the U.S. Government. It is also conducting a campaign to urge the members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee to oppose the approval.

The U.S. Government should deeply ponder the meaning of this strong opposition to his nomination as ambassador not only by the ROK people but by the Americans who are concerned with the democratization, human rights, and reunification of the ROK. At this time, when fundamental questions are being raised on the role of the United States on the Korean peninsula, we can hardly understand the intentions of the U.S. Government, which insists on sending as ambassador to the ROK a specialist in covert operations, despite the objections by the ROK people and the conscientious U.S. intellectuals and the questions raised by the U.S. Congress.

Firebombs Thrown at USFK Facility in Seoul
SK2004020289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] An unknown number of assailants threw firebombs at the U.S. military Supply Point 31, Camp Isabell at Songdong-ku in southeastern Seoul at 12:30 a.m. yesterday, causing minor damage to the U.S. installation.

The U.S. Forces Korea [USFK] said in a press release that the attackers tossed about 17 petrol bombs over the facility's perimeter wall and 13 of them went off.

The release detailed that two bombs struck a guard house causing no damage and another hit a plastic tarpaulin.

The assailants fled the scene and no arrests were made, the USFK said in the announcement.

The release said U.S. officials emphasized yesterday again that they deplored the "use of violence" by anyone to settle disagreements.

The officials reminded those who perceive they have grievances against the U.S. government that there are established channels to redress those issues, added the release.

***Relations With U.S. Need Redefinement**
41070075 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean
12 Feb 89 pp 38-39

[Article by Prof Chang Tal-chung of Sogang University: "Change of Orbit Needed in Lopsided ROK-U.S. Relationship"]

[Text] Although Nordpolitik Is Very Important, Existing Foreign Policy Should Not Be Ignored

It appears that the U.S.-South Korean relationship is at a point where, for two reasons, it must find a new configuration. First, in the international political structure "balance by deterrence," which has been the essence of the East-West power game, is being replaced by the "balance of detente." Next, from the perspective of the domestic political situation, because of economic growth and anti-American sentiment, there is an urgent need for

an independent foreign policy. In addition, the beginning of the new U.S. Administration of President George Bush also provides a good opportunity to correct the "lopsided U.S.-South Korean relationship," which sprang from the "honeymoon relationship" between the Reagan administration and the Fifth Republic.

However, since the beginning of the Sixth Republic we have not found any domestic or foreign policy with any worthwhile direction or structure. Although our need for a Nordpolitik can never be overemphasized, it should not be construed as simply giving away our trade surplus to the Soviet Union or the PRC. It is also undesirable to recklessly declare an individual Nordpolitik, taking advantage of the anti-American movement, or to declare an independent foreign policy line without redefining the boundaries of existing foreign relationships.

The time has come for the Sixth Republic to conclude a yearlong trial-and-error period and to offer structured domestic and foreign policies with vision. In particular, there should be a serious analytical study of establishing a U.S.-South Korean relationship coinciding with the launching of the Bush administration. To accomplish this objective, we should develop a new U.S.-South Korean relationship in the 20th century based on analysis of the U.S. position in world politics.

Needless to say, world politics has been dominated by the United States since World War II. It was the United States that tried, in 1945, to unify the world on the ashes of the war. The United States, which failed to include the Soviet Union in the new world order, has focused all its efforts on the formation and unification of the free Western camp, with Western Europe and Japan as its axle or pivot. With its vast economic, political, and military power, the United States has pursued a three-level world order. In other words, it has established a world order in which the United States has taken the summit, with the industrially developed countries and the impoverished Third World countries at the middle and bottom of that structure, respectively.

Introduction of this U.S.-style world order caused several changes that were responsible for the course of world history since 1945. Above all, the United States was the decisive factor in the renaissance of industrial capitalism in Western Europe and Japan. In addition, it was the key element in the economic growth of newly industrialized nations such as South Korea and Taiwan. Despite the pessimistic forecasts for its future prevalent in the late thirties, capitalism showed a tremendous power of rebirth and brought economic growth and abundance on a scale that socialist economies could not match.

From a historical viewpoint, the British empire, not to mention the Roman empire or China, maintained empirical order on the basis of economic, military, and political power. In the same way, the United States, an economic superpower that consumes half the world's manufactured goods, has also played a critical role in maintaining and

expanding a world market system that revolutionized industrial production. For this reason, newly industrialized nations such as South Korea, as well as industrially advanced nations to a lesser degree, could not help but depend on the U.S. market and technologies.

As the United States became the world's largest debtor nation, however, a change in the international order itself began to take place. In some respects, the U.S. strategy was not the outcome of developments beyond its control. In other words, the U.S. strategy was a combination of the development of other nations with relationships with the United States, and the deterioration of socialist countries that were beyond its control. Because of this, world politics has become more intricately intertwined.

Strong Morality in South Korean Politics, Need for Mutual Understanding on Cultural Level

In the midst of these changes in world politics, the United States is likely to try not only to cope with Gorbachev's diplomatic offensive but also to rebuild its economic foundation to recover its "glory". Such reconstruction of an economic foundation can be possible only when sound financial policies are reestablished, with expanded savings incentives and educational investment. In order to accomplish this objective, the United States cannot but head in the direction of increasing domestic protectionism and emphasizing an open international economic system.

Rebuilding an economic foundation requires decreased military expenditures. As a consequence, the United States is likely to strongly urge its allies to assume a "fair" share of defense expenses. It appears, however, that the United States will pursue a "theory of fair share" within the limits of not totally withdrawing or reducing its military forces. These two tasks will be applied without exception not only to South Korea but also to other allies. Therefore, it appears that the Sixth Republic and the Bush administration will work hard to resolve these problems.

Pragmatism is a Bush administration characteristic; President Bush himself gives the strong impression of being a problem solver rather than an ideological politician with a vision. Mr Bush has an entourage of pragmatic people who garnered their fortunes through professional knowledge, while Presidents Eisenhower and Reagan preferred corporate executives and Californian tycoons, respectively. As a consequence, these Bush people are likely to deal with the pending agenda of U.S.-South Korean relations as issues of practical interests rather than issues of "isms". Therefore, there is a great possibility that their political style will be one of extreme elitism and that these people will handle their tasks from a pragmatic viewpoint without the interference of political influence. In other words, their diplomatic political game will take a form similar to that of the profit game of corporate executive boards rather than that of political vision.

However, the South Korean Administration's policy toward the United States is an issue that cannot be solved at the simple level of a pragmatic interest game. An ideological appeal has had political success in the Sixth Republic, despite progress made in democratization. The fact that such an ideological appeal is politically successful is a testimony to the fact that pragmatic elites who pursue practical interests cannot solve the impending U.S.-South Korean problems. This means not only that the political voice of the "people" has become more powerful, but also that South Korean politics is at the mercy of a powerful wave of democratization. From this point of view, it is possible that the foreign policies of the Bush and No Tae-u administrations might head for conflict at full speed. Therefore, the Sixth Republic should not only cope with economic diplomacy in realistic terms, but should also develop its foreign policy toward the United States in a manner that would not permit issues such as U.S. economic pressure and the presence of U.S. Armed Forces to cause friction that would provoke already very strong anti-American movements.

However, the Sixth Republic administration should not think that it can eliminate unstable elements of the U.S.-South Korean relationship merely through adjustment of trade balances or by sharing defense expenses. While pragmatism is the decisive factor in accomplishing national objectives in the United States, morality is the influential factor in South Korea. The phenomenon of morality in South Korean politics includes a tendency to reject pragmatic problem solving. For this reason, the U.S.-South Korean relationship requires a fundamental reexamination of the basic assumptions on which it has been based for the past 40 years. Without such a reexamination, neither Nordpolitik nor trade security diplomacy can bear actual fruit. In other words, the United States should not think that South Korea's foreign policy will be developed simply within the previous framework of the world power structure. The change in South Korea's perception of the United States has been closely connected to the development of South Korean politics. In consequence, the United States needs to understand how South Korean views toward it have changed, in order to understand how South Koreans will react to it. If the United States wants to pursue practical interests pragmatically, without an understanding of the basis for such a change, the U.S.-South Korean relationship will head full speed for an even more difficult situation. It appears that we have come to a point where we need mutual understanding on a more cultural level.

Trade Talks With U.S. Called 'Fruitless'

SK1904104589 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
17 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Lack of Mutual Understanding—We Comment on the Fruitless ROK-U.S. Trade Negotiations"]

[Text] High-ranking working-level trade negotiations between South Korea and the United States, which were held on 11 April in Washington, ended with no substantial

progress. Of course, we did not much expect that the negotiations would solve all pending trade issues between the two countries in one stretch, because the trade between the two countries has involved many problems that do not accord with each other's interests.

The United States has now determined that South Korea is a country conducting unfair trade practices and is, therefore, going to retaliate against it with a new trade law. We had expected that in the negotiations, the two countries would reduce misunderstanding and make progress even in the slightest degree. However, we cannot but be disappointed with the current negotiations.

Frankly speaking, ROK-U.S. relations should be ones of mutual cooperation, not ones of antagonism and confrontation. What we should worry about is the fact that, as revealed by the current trade negotiations in Washington, the Bush administration's attitude toward South Korea in connection with the trade between the two countries is more highhanded than that of the Reagan administration.

In a speech at a reception for businessmen from the two countries on 13 April, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills warned South Korea saying, "If South Korea continues to close its markets to U.S. products, it will lose the means to approach U.S. markets for South Korean products."

We should point out that such threatening remarks by the U.S. trade representative at the reception imply that the United States does not much appreciate the consistent efforts the South Korean Government has made to further open its market, in defiance of the strong opposition of the domestic business circles and the growing public opinion in South Korea.

The market-occupation ratio of our automobiles and electronic products in U.S. markets is very trifling. However, most of our foodstuff made from wheat flour, as well as cotton clothes, are from the United States. High performance computers and our soldiers' weapons are also from the United States. Some people have criticized South Korea, alleging that it has tightly closed its markets to foreign products.

The market-opening ratio has jumped to 94.7 percent today from 87.7 percent in 1985. In the industrial sector, the ratio has passed the 99.5 percent mark.

Stressing such a situation again on the threshold of the ROK-U.S. trade negotiations scheduled for 25 April, we would like to urge our government to map out a more systematic and professional negotiation strategy.

What we should point out first is the fact that while the United States has utilized the U.S. trade representative as its unified negotiating channel, our government has failed to have a unified channel for negotiations with the United States. In other words, the government ministries concerned have conducted negotiations with the United States

through their respective channels. As a result, the government has failed to conduct effective negotiations with the United States. Second, there has been a lack of close cooperation among ministries and agencies concerned in conducting negotiations with the United States.

Such a poor and inexperienced negotiation strategy has exposed our side's weak points in the negotiations. This also runs counter to the basic principle of negotiation, which is to acquire the maximum gains with the minimum concessions.

We must point out the fact that various groups from different organs in the government and the business circles are congregating in Washington to persuade the United States. According to an on-location report, such a fuss would only create an unfavorable atmosphere for South Korea and would result in drawing the attention of the U.S. political circles, the government, and the people, to South Korea. Therefore, the government should take such a situation as a lesson. The trade conflict between South Korea and the United States will continue in the future, too. Therefore, the government should take the crisis in the current negotiations as a serious lesson and should readjust and strengthen our negotiation strategy toward the United States.

End of Trade Friction With U.S. Predicted
*SK2004070289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0541 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—Trade friction and other irritants chafing at the relationship between Korea and the United States will subside within two to three years, a senior Korean Foreign Ministry official predicted Thursday.

The optimistic view came in an address delivered by assistant foreign minister for economic affairs, Hong Sun-yong, to the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea.

"As the U.S. moves out of its deficit obsession, as its trade deficit with Korea shrinks, as Korea keeps moving in the direction of liberalization, then you will find the Korea-U.S. relationship in good shape, as strong as ever," Hong said.

Korea was criticized and pressured not so much for the degree of its openness as for its unshrinking trade surplus, he said. The Korean Government has been implementing what is called a surplus management scheme.

The scheme, a package of multipronged strategies, comprises steady and gradual liberalization, trade diversification and the continued appreciation of the Korean won, Hong said.

Hong said his government has a five-year tariff reduction plan, a midterm capital market-opening plan and a three-year agricultural market liberalization program.

Additionally, it recently announced a package of measures to ease import restrictions and simplify import procedures after a review of 30-40 individual laws regulating imports.

As for diversification, the government has given all the incentives it can afford so that traders import more and export less to the U.S. market, he said in the speech on the changing Korea-U.S. trade relationship.

"For the first time in the history of Korea's economic growth, Korea's exports to the East Asian region, including Japan and Oceania, equaled the exports of the United States last year and will exceed them this year," the official said.

He stressed that Korea's northern diplomacy has economic merit because it affects trade diversification.

The won appreciated 8.7 percent against the dollar in 1987 and 15.8 percent in 1988, and "this will definitely work toward reducing the surplus margin vis-a-vis the United States," Hong said.

"With these combined strategies, Korea's trade surplus with the United States is expected to shrink more than originally forecast," he said.

Hong said he disapproved of the U.S. inclination to resort to unilateral, retaliatory measures against surplus-making trade partners and warned that the prospect of Korea's being retaliated against under "super 301" or any other article or section of the Omnibus Trade Act will wreak "havoc" upon Korea's economy and its self-confidence.

"Probably, in this process of threats or real exercise, the United States will gain what it wants to, but only at the expense of diminishing trust in the American spirit of fairness and openness," he said.

Hong maintained the disputes should and would be settled in a cordial atmosphere through negotiations.

Benefits of Market Diversification Analyzed
SK2004022489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—To ease trade pressures, South Korea should follow Japan's example and further diversify its export market away from the United States, according to a government analysis.

Japan, Southeast Asia, Central and South America and communist nations must take more of the country's exports, with Southeast Asia's share rising to at least 20 percent of the total, the analysis said.

According to government figures, the United States took 35.3 percent of Korea's exports last year, followed by Japan with 19.8 percent, the European Economic Community with 13.4 percent and Southeast Asia with 12.6 percent.

The 1986 figures were 40 percent for America, 15.6 percent for Japan, 12.4 percent for the EEC and 9.6 percent for Southeast Asia.

Japan, however, shipped 33.8 percent of its exports to the United States in 1988, followed by 19.5 percent to Southeast Asia and 17.7 percent to the EEC.

Communist nations and Central and South America absorbed 5.2 percent and 3.5 percent of Japan's exports last year, but only 0.9 percent and 2.6 percent of South Korea's exports, the data dealing with comparison of Japan and Korean exports and imports and their export market diversification.

The data said the U.S. share of Korean exports has fallen, following the Japanese pattern, from 40 percent in 1986 to 38.7 percent in 1987, 35.3 percent in 1988 and 32.1 percent in the first quarter of this year. Japan cut U.S. share of its exports from 38.5 percent in 1986 to 36.5 percent in 1987 and 33.8 percent last year.

By item, the U.S. market swallowed 28.3 percent of Korea's textile exports last year (down from 35 percent in 1986), 64.8 percent of its footwear (down from 72.5 percent), 50 percent of its toys (down from 71.1 percent) and 83.6 percent of its automobiles (up from 46.3 percent).

For export market diversification, the government plans to nearly double the economic development cooperation fund, from 55.6 billion won as of the end of last year, to 100 billion won (about 150.38 million U.S. dollars) this year to activate overseas investment and support developing countries, a government official said.

EPB Fears Labor Disputes To Affect Exports
SK2004073089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea will take steps to expand domestic demand to offset an export setback caused by labor disputes that is feared to worsen in the second quarter, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Thursday.

In a report to a government-ruling party meeting, the EPB said it will try to boost domestic demand by encouraging facilities investment and public investment projects if the economic growth rate drops below the government target of 8 percent.

The report forecast that the current account surplus will fall short of this year's goal of 9.5 billion U.S. dollars. The surplus for first three months of this year was 1.35 billion dollars, about half that a year earlier.

Labor disputes, the main factor behind the export slowdown, have hit 431 companies as of April 15, up from 348 in the same period of 1988, while the daily average number of labor disputes increased to 4.1 from 3.3 of a year earlier, the report said.

The average strike in the January-March period lasted 15 days, up from 10 days in the same months of 1988 and five days in 1987, according to the EPB report.

Steel and automobiles, which lead the economy, have been hardest hit by labor disputes. Thirteen of the 26 subcontractors of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) are embroiled in collective disputes, while automakers have suffered 665 billion won (about 1 billion dollars) worth of lost production (73,000 vehicles) and 138 million dollars in lost exports as of April 14.

In addition to labor disputes, trade friction with the United States has depressed the economy.

At working-level talks in Washington, D.C., from April 11 to 13, the U.S. side demanded wider access for agricultural products and the revision of import restrictions and regulations on foreign investment.

To stabilize domestic businesses, battered by labor disputes as well as the strong won and rising U.S. pressure for market opening, the government will expand financial and tax supports and activate an export-financing loan system, the EPB said.

Menetrey Cited on Unrest, North Strength
SK2004023489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Washington, April 19 (YONHAP)—The balance of forces on the Korean peninsula continues to favor the communist North and the danger of attack is real and increasing, the top U.S. military commander stationed in South Korea said Wednesday.

Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of the U.S.-led United Nations Command, said North Korea may miscalculate that the right time has come for any type of adventure, including a direct military showdown, if it believes unrest in South Korea is threatening the stability of the government.

Anti-government activities, labor disputes and calls for withdrawal of U.S. forces have raised concerns that the North Korean leadership has begun thinking the prospects are getting brighter for bringing the whole peninsula under communist rule.

In testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Menetrey also expressed grave concern that Pyongyang will become convinced it is possible to communize the peninsula if it believes it is exercising considerable influence over the nature and degree of unrest in the South.

Widespread rumors of the withdrawal or considerable reduction of U.S. forces are strengthening Pyongyang's belief that current developments in South Korea, particularly those directly affecting Korea-U.S. security relations, are ultimately beneficial to its interests, Menetrey said.

Menetrey said the forward deployment of North Korean troops and their superior equipment provide them with a tremendous attack capability and pose a serious military threat to South Korea.

North Korea has 300,000 more troops than South Korea while maintaining a 2.5-to-1 superiority in the number of tanks and a 2.6-to-1 dominance in artillery, Menetrey said.

In particular, North Korea has an 80,000-strong commando force specially trained for terror and subversive missions to overthrow the South Korean government, he added.

He predicted that the level of Soviet military support for the North will decide the future military balance on the peninsula.

North's Postponement Strategy Impedes Talks
SK1904130089 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Apr 89 p 3

[Commentary by reporter Kim Chae-hong: "Anticipated Strategy of North Side"]

[Text] On 17 April, North Korea unilaterally postponed the preliminary contact for talks between the North-South high-level authorities and sports talks until after the World Festival of Youth and Students, scheduled to be held in Pyongyang in July.

The reason given by the North Korean side, while insisting on the postponement of the two North-South talks, was the arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan. This is the embodiment of a threat the North Korean side had previously made.

As the South Korean Government's policy to arrest Rev Mun was revealed last month, the North Korean side, denouncing the policy as an antidialogue attitude, warned South Korea of a suspension of North-South dialogue if Rev Mun were arrested. Furthermore, North Korea claimed that the South Korean Government should be held totally responsible for such a situation.

However, the predominant view is that the real reason behind the North Korean side's postponement of the two North-South talks this time is that it wishes to make all-out efforts to successfully hold the Pyongyang World Festival of Youth and Students. North Korea propagandized the Pyongyang festival comparing it to the Seoul Olympics. North Korea directed all of its strength to producing the World Festival of Youth and Students in order to make it an even more splendid event than the Seoul Olympics, which have been regarded as rarely-seen

successful Olympics attended by more than 50,000 athletes from 160 countries in the East and West of the world. Thus, observers note that North Korea faced a great deal of difficulties.

Compared to the main stadium in Chamsil, Seoul, with 67,000 seats, the Nungnado Stadium, which North Korea is building for the Pyongyang festival, has about 150,000 seats.

Concerning this, experts on North Korean issues point out the waste of national strength and the unreasonable plans of North Korea, rather than evaluating its capabilities.

It has been revealed that North Korea's assertions that about 200,000 soldiers who were transferred to the rear from areas close to the armistice line in September 1985 and who were mobilized for "peaceful tasks" constituted the large-scale mobilization of manpower for construction of this very Nungnado Stadium and of a 105-story hotel.

It was also viewed that the reason North Korea showed a nervous reaction to the "Team Spirit" exercise, claiming that this exercise hinders North Korea's economic construction, was that the soldiers mobilized in construction work for the Pyongyang festival were to be tied up with the emergency alert posture as a result of this exercise.

It is also understood that North Korea notified the South Korean Government of its postponement of the two talks only a day before the scheduled talks because North Korea had expected a South Korean Government decision to withhold all North-South dialogue. In other words, North Korea seemed to have made every effort to avoid the criticism of being against dialogue when it itself decided on the postponement of the talks.

In addition, North Korea had obviously attempted to take advantage of the possibility of the South Korean Government's decision to postpone the talks while awaiting such a decision, knowing that there was an indication of a hard-line faction within the government opposed to the policy for reconciliation and dialogue with the North.

However, the authorities of the Unification Board noted early on that North Korea had no intention to truly advance various kinds North-South dialogue before the World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang from 1 to 8 July. Most observers of North-South dialogue agreed with this view.

Experts also suggest, after viewing its attitude toward North-South dialogue in the past, that the North Korean side tried to use the talks for other political issues rather than to make progress in these talks.

The fact that North Korea frantically criticized the "Team Spirit" exercise during the talks between the authorities of the North and the South, held twice this year, is representative of the position of the North Korean side.

There was a slight degree of expectation that progress would be made in the discussion of the agenda at the talks between the authorities of the North and the South when the "Team Spirit" exercise ended. However, the North Korean side took the issue of Rev Mun's visit more seriously than the "Team Spirit" exercise and laid it on the road of North-South dialogue using it as its defense.

Thus, the preliminary talks for the meeting between high-level authorities, during which the premiers of the North and the South would sit together, merely lay idle for a half year without the discussion of even such practical issues as the name, agenda and working procedure of the meeting.

Judging from North Korea's strategy to postpone the talks, it is clear that no matter how much time may pass, no progress will be made in the North-South talks unless an agreement is reached on pushing ahead with the talks, because there are many problems on which the North and the South differ and which are often totally contradictory to each other. Therefore, if one puts forward an issue such as the preconditions for North-South dialogue, the talks will never be realized and one may abuse this problem as a factor hindering the talks.

Thus, the authorities acknowledged that it has become clear from recent experience that the North and the South should, first of all, agree on the "principle to push ahead with talks." In other words, they should not place unrelated issues on the road of talks.

The "Team Spirit" exercise and Rev Mun's arrest are independent political issues and may be included in the discussion at the North-South talks. However, neither of them should be a precondition for convening the talks.

During the two talks between the authorities of the North and the South in the past, the South Korean side pointed out this issue very clearly. However, the North Korean side demanded the suspension of the "Team Spirit" exercise before discussing the practical issues, and this time, it put forward the issue of Rev Mun's arrest. Thus, as long as North Korea continuously puts forward the issues not related to the talks, there is the great possibility that the North's and South's contradictory political and social questions will continuously emerge, and the North-South talks will hardly be realized.

However, many people believe that the North Korean side will not totally break off the talks between the high-level authorities of the North and the South, because the talks between North-South high-level authorities are the only channel of dialogue for North Korea to raise political and military issues that it adhered to so persistently up to the present.

Thus, it appears that the North-South talks will remain in a state of stagnation until July, amid a somewhat murky prospect.

Obviously, North Korea will use this period to work out new strategies, while keeping watch on the discussion of the reunification issue in the South Korean society.

Chondachyop Proposes Meeting With North
SK2004015489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Chondachyop yesterday proposed a meeting with its North Korean counterpart in Panmunjom on April 28 to discuss participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for July in Pyongyang.

Student representatives from the National Council of Student Representatives and the North Korean Student Committee had agreed to hold a working-level meeting in the truce village on March 16 but later postponed it.

***Pyongyang View of Inter-Korean Ties Analyzed**
41070077 Seoul PUKHANinKoreanFeb 89 pp 70-77

[Article by Ho Man, Prof of political science at Pusan University: "The Implications of the North Korean Proposals to the South as Viewed From the 1989 New Year's Message, and Future Prospects"]

[Text] Questions Raised

The North Korean proposals to the South contained in Kim Il-song's New Year's message did not go beyond the framework of the stereotyped proposals made over the past 40 years. They were nothing but general and stereotypical.

On the whole, all these proposals have been aimed at seizing the political and military initiative. Politically, their aim has been to promote a people's democratic revolution to throw the ROK into confusion politically through revolution and violence. Militarily, they have called for an arms reduction, banking on a one-sidedly superior offensive strategy the North had mapped out in advance. Speaking of the reunification issue, from 1960 until now, the North has unilaterally repeated its proposal for the creation of a system of confederation and its five-point program. In October 1980, North Korea came up with a proposal for the Federal Democratic Republic of Koryo by expanding its old overture for a system of confederation and since then has repeated this 1980 proposal. In the New Year's message this year, Kim Il-song defined this proposal as the best possible formula for reunification. In reality, however, this proposal is nothing more than its old unilateral, stereotypical proposal which ignores the acute heterogeneous differences existing between North and South.

By contrast, South Korea has made flexible proposals to suit the changing time and circumstances. The South Korean proposals above all represent a functional method of approach designed to build mutual trust whereas the North Korean proposals represent a political and military approach designed to arrive at "a unification formula by a package settlement."

The New Year's message of Kim Il-song was this year more expressive of a desire for dialogue and exchange than ever before, and unusually soft in tone. But, at the same time, he caught our attention when he said in the same breath that he wants to invite for a visit several leading personages such as President No, the heads of the four parties, Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, and Paek Ki-won.

Why does he use expressions that are both hard and soft at the same time, and what are the circumstances which give rise to this two-faced stance? The author will analyze these questions by examining his basic policy and strategy and then forecast prospects for the nineties.

Basis of Kim Il-song's Policy Toward the South

The goal of the North Korean policy toward the South is to unify the whole of Korea under the banner of communism by resorting to any schemes, strategies, and tactics. This policy goal is based on Kim Il-song's "chuche ideology," the current WPK [Workers Party of Korea] doctrine of government and state ideology.

Naturally, the doctrine of government and the state ideology founded on the "chuche ideology" calls for the preservation of the purity of Marxism and opposes capitalism, while, on the other hand, seeking to promote international communist and working-class movements and opposing opportunism, including all stripes of revisionism and doctrinairism.

Faithfully pursuing this government doctrine and the state ideology, Kim Il-song seeks to build socialism solidly in North Korea, and then stage a national liberation movement and a people's democratic revolution over the whole Korean peninsula for the ultimate goal of absorbing and merging the South into the North under communism.

The "chuche ideology" which serves as the basis for the doctrine of government and the state ideology was systematically established at the sixth party congress on 13 October 1980, and since then has been maintained without any change or revision.

The "chuche ideology" system, the party's doctrine of government, became the state ideology under Article 4 of the North Korean Constitution adopted in December 1972, which reads: "the DPRK holds as its guiding principle the WPK's 'chuche ideology,' Marxism-Leninism as applied to realities in our country."

Thus Kim Il-song's system of "chuche ideology" was established as the doctrine of government and the state ideology, providing the basis of the North Korean policy toward the South.

But an examination of the New Year's message this year reveals a part which is somewhat removed from and even contradictory to the "chuche ideology" system. In addition, some parts even smack of a "revisionist line."

The author will first analyze the New Year's message while examining the basis of the North Korean policy toward the South in concrete terms and then consider our countermeasures.

Four Cardinal Principles of Policy Toward the South

Doctrine of Anti-Imperialism

North Korea's policy, strategy, and diplomatic stance toward South Korea are focused on the doctrine of anti-imperialism. North Korea says the United States is the ringleader of imperialism and the U.S. imperialists are occupying and ruling South Korea as a colony. This, it says, is the primary obstacle to reunification. That is why for Kim Il-song, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces is an immediate task more urgent than anything else. On the other hand, North Korea claims that the northern half of the country was liberated by the Soviet forces of liberation and is under a people's government. The anti-imperialist struggle, North Korea says, is not limited to the southern half of the country but is a global anti-imperialist movement, and as such, it is one of the important North Korean diplomatic goals. Kim Il-song has waged his anti-imperialist drive in the Third World, including Africa, South America, and the Middle East under the slogan of strengthening the "anti-imperialist front" of the free peoples of the world and "international anti-imperialist ties." In his New Year's message this year, he again declared that "we should smash the frantic anti-DPRK, anti-socialist noises of the imperialists at each step, and wage a heroic struggle, thereby...." Thus he proved that anti-imperialism is an important part of North Korea's policy, strategy, and diplomacy.

Doctrine of National Liberation

The national liberation movement is being pushed in the same vein as the anti-imperialist struggle. North Korea says the people in the southern half of the country are suffering under what it calls a fascist regime, and that the South is a U.S. imperialist colony. This political situation, North Korea says, is the second obstacle to reunification. That is why Kim Il-song is waging the national liberation struggle along with the anti-imperialist struggle. He formulated the theory that this struggle also is not limited to the southern half of Korea but should be waged for the liberation of all the oppressed people of the world and the people under neoimperialism. Often embellishing this movement with the slogan of "socialist solidarity," Kim Il-song regards it as an important goal of his foreign policy. Through this solidarity, he has won over the people and personages not only in socialist countries but also in left-leaning countries, converting them into forces sympathetic to his cause of reunification.

Doctrine of People's Democratic Revolution

Kim Il-song defines as the goal of the revolution the freeing of the masses from all kinds of shackles and enslavement and making them masters of the state and society. According to Kim Il-song's sophistry, this goal

has been fulfilled in North Korea through what he calls a people's democratic revolution, but this revolution has not been accomplished yet in the southern half and the people here have not yet become the masters of the state and society. According to his logic, that is why North Korea has a sacred duty to consummate this revolution in the South. Despite this claim, however, Kim Il-song has fallen into a self-contradictory position because it is the reality in North Korea that his totalitarianism has not yet been perfected and he intends to carry on the socialist revolution until consummation by having his son, Kim Chong-il, inherit his autocratic power.

At the same time, North Korea has induced South Korean leftist intellectuals and radical and extremist students to support this revolution. Nevertheless, this revolution of Kim Il-song's also has been frustrated by a thoroughgoing dedication to liberal democracy on the part of the South Korean people.

Doctrine of Class Struggle

This doctrine says that because the bourgeois and proletarian classes are two forces basically hostile to each other, the latter should overthrow the former. The bourgeoisie is the class and system exploiting the masses, whereas the proletariat stands opposed to the bourgeoisie. Marxism defines the proletariat which does not own the means of production as the main force of the revolution. But Kim Il-song contends that in view of the real situation in South Korea, it is necessary to form a broad-base revolutionary force including the peasantry and the working class. Also included in this force are the national bourgeoisie and those bourgeois who are willing to repent their past.

Doctrine of United Front Strategy

This is a strategy designed to lead South Korea gradually to a communist revolution by inciting popular uprisings on the basis of the doctrine of class liberation and people's liberation. Popular uprisings will be staged by workers and peasants as the main force with the underground party as its backbone, and by inciting dissident intellectuals and radical and extremist students as an auxiliary force. The united front strategy will go through four stages: in the first stage, the focus will be placed on the anti-imperialist national liberation movement; in the second stage, mass uprisings will be incited by appealing to nationalist sentiments in the South; in the third stage, political unrest will be used to create a situation conducive to revolution, eventually developing into an anti-imperialist democratization struggle; and in the fourth and last stage, a large-scale class struggle will be waged by broad masses, including workers and peasants, to realize communism through a people's democratic revolution.

The change in the international climate has made the ROK policy toward the North a success, and this success in turn will work as an external pressure for opening and reforming North Korean society.

In his New Year's message, Kim Il-song said: "All fellow Koreans in the North and the South, confidently looking forward to the day of national reunification which will come in the not too distant future, should wage still more vigorously the sacred patriotic anti-imperialist struggle for national salvation and independent national reunification." This statement is aimed at inciting anti-U.S. imperialism and it forms a link in his strategy for a people's democratic revolution and his united front strategy.

Recently, Kim Il-song has been trying to couple the democratization movement waged by leftist intellectuals and radical and extremist students in South Korea with his united front strategy.

In his New Year's message, Kim made no revision in his basic policy, strategy, and diplomacy as described above, but his message, to some degree, acknowledges the international climate of dialogue and exchange created by the tide of detente, and consequently, it presents some elements which draw our attention more than ever before.

As for the international climate, as early as the seventies, Sino-U.S. contacts began, culminating in a relationship in the form of a quasi-alliance in the eighties. With U.S.-Soviet relations improving in the eighties, detente began to set in on a global scale. This tide of detente has resulted in extending ROK diplomatic moves toward the North, into China, the Soviet Union, and East European countries. To be more specific, China, the Soviet Union, and East European countries have stepped up trade with South Korea by riding the detente mood, and Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia have reached the stage of considering establishing diplomatic relations with South Korea, taking advantage of this detente mood.

In the context of the tide of detente, the Soviet Union has endeavored to settle regional disputes in Afghanistan, the Middle East, and Cambodia, and since the conclusion of the INF treaty, it has been proposing a reduction of all kinds of arms including strategic nuclear weapons. At the same time, it also announced a reduction of conventional weapons and troop strength of the Warsaw Pact forces in East Europe.

These changes in the international situation have made South Korea's policy toward the North successful, and this success is naturally expected to operate as a pressure on North Korea to open and reform its society.

However, problems still remain unsolved. In his New Year's message, Kim Il-song said: "Thanks to the active peace initiatives of socialist countries, an atmosphere of relaxation is gradually emerging in the international climate, but the imperialists continue to seek to pursue the road of undermining the independent stand and attitude of the people and peace." This statement proves that there has been no revision as yet in Kim Il-song's basic policy, strategy, and diplomacy. He still clings to his old view of the hostile relationship between the capitalist and socialist

worlds. He says: "The attempts on the part of the imperialists to block the development of socialism and put it back on the road to capitalism are a treacherous and antipopular machination and a foolish fantasy."

In its relations with the South, North Korea is expected to maintain this attitude except in the area of economic relations.

Be that as it may, North Korea appears to be trying to show some change in its proposals to the South. In his New Year's message, Kim Il-song stated that he wants to invite simultaneously such leaders as President No, the heads of the four parties, and Paek Ki-won. He said: "If top-level personages in South Korea visit Pyongyang carrying with them constructive reunification proposals, we will welcome them, and, with an open mind, we will discuss whatever proposal they may make."

On the reunification issue, Kim Il-song stated that "the reunification of our country is not a distant problem but an immediate task...and no transitory and complex state should be established." All these remarks indicate his intention to search for a package settlement formula to achieve reunification at one stroke, by inviting various leaders of South Korea simultaneously, and dividing them. What this all means is that Kim Il-song wants to apply his conventional policy, strategy, and diplomatic stance toward the South somewhat softly.

Inasmuch as economic exchange in North-South relations is based on mutual needs and mutual interests, economic exchange between North and South Korea will be conducive to building mutual confidence.

However, insofar as economic affairs are concerned, it seems that Kim Il-song intends to take a more open-door approach than his political and diplomatic stance. From the beginning, he relied on self-reliance to achieve economic development through centralized control. This economy based on self-reliance has brought about disappointment in economic plans several times in a row, throwing North Korea into severe economic crises beginning in the early 1980's. North Korea enacted the "Joint Venture Law" in 1984 to introduce capital and technology from the Western world. But there have been no tangible results. The situation in North Korea does not allow it to actively introduce the economic models of China and the Soviet Union. Yet in his New Year's message, Kim Il-song stressed that "we should focus this year on light industry and bring about a new turnaround in our efforts to implement the party policy concerning the light industrial revolution." Implied in this statement is the dictum that North Korea, acknowledging the limits of its self-reliant economy, should boldly introduce capital and technology from the outside world. But as long as North Korea remains a closed society, Kim Il-song is bound to find himself in a dire dilemma.

Nevertheless, it is expected that economic exchange will persistently continue between North and South Korea in the 1990's, although political and military problems between them will not be dealt with so easily. This prospect is based on the mutual needs and mutual interests of the two sides. In the final analysis, the continuation of economic exchange will be conducive to building mutual confidence.

Some Confidence-Building Measures and Future Prospects

Inasmuch as unification should naturally come about when confidence-building measures are taken and the climate is right, the unification process should be at once a purposeful process as well as a procedural aim.

The first thing that should be considered in North-South relations is to seek measures to build mutual confidence. This is because such measures alone will improve relations between North and South Korea and resolve the differences which have been perpetuated over the past 40 years, and provide a clue to reunification.

The following may be some confidence building measures which North and South Korean leaders can easily undertake:

First, multifaceted exchanges should be carried out between the two sides. In other words, if North and South Korea carry out extensive exchanges in the economic, cultural, and athletic fields, both sides will be able to exempt inter-Korea trade from customs by treating it as domestic trade, carry out joint ventures in addition to trade in commodities, and come to have a sense of being the same people, as they work together.

Second, "a North-South national common market" should be set up in a certain area on either side of the armistice line. If compensation or direct trade is carried out in this zone and mutual economic dependence increases, mutual trust will grow accordingly.

Third, an effort should be made to realize the reunion of relatives scattered between North and South. Such an effort will bring about man-to-man personal ties between North and South. To achieve this reunion, North Korea should convert its closed dictatorial society to a free, open society.

Fourth, there is a need to hold a summit meeting between North and South Korea. It is an urgent necessity for the highest leaders of both sides to meet and understand each other's position and reach a basic agreement on how to solve immediate problems.

Fifth, North and South Korea should sign a mutual non-aggression pact as an institutional device to resolve tension, and establish an international machinery to safeguard this treaty. This will have the effect of removing the sources of tension between the North and the South.

Sixth, once the aforementioned five measures have been taken, North and South Korea will have to carry out disarmament proportional to the size of their population. In other words, both sides should realize that for the sake of peace, they are required to limit their military strength to a minimum level necessary as a deterrent and that this is the shortcut to building confidence.

Seventh, when these six measures are implemented, both sides will come to realistically recognize "one-nation, two-governments and two systems." In that event, allegations of treason laid at the door of each other's establishment, and controversy over the legitimacy of government will come to an end. This will develop into the stage of "reduction of tension" [previous three words in English] and a state of "entente." [previous word in English]

Last, if all these improvements are made in North-South relations, cross-recognition may be achieved. This would be a big step forward in building confidence.

If North Korea fails to take confidence building measures, it will only mean that the past North-South relations will continue as they are. If it refuses to take these measures, the North Korean proposals will turn out to be nothing more than a "reunification formula using a package settlement" based on its old policy, strategy, and diplomatic stance toward South Korea.

Reunification should be a natural process following measures to build confidence, and when these measures build upon each other the climate for reunification will become more favorable.

It may be said that Kim Il-song was just riding the tide of detente when, in his New Year's message, he simply expressed his desire for dialogue and contacts using a softer tone than ever before, but without modifying his policy, strategy, and diplomatic stance toward the South.

He is aware of the fact that China, the Soviet Union, and East European countries are moving ever closer to the ROK and are extensively improving their relations with it. It is a fact that such improvement may result in isolating North Korea even more. His policy, strategy, and diplomatic stance will fall into an awkward dilemma in the international climate which is improving and growing more and more open. To free himself from such indirect isolation and dilemma, and adapt himself to a system of mutual dependence in a pluralistic international community, Kim Il-song will find himself compelled to take the aforementioned confidence building measures. In that event, a new era of dialogue-contact-entente will be ushered in the 1990's.

Bank To Make Commercial Loan to USSR Bank
SK2004070389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—A South Korean bank has been given the green light to lend a Soviet bank 10 million U.S. dollars, the first commercial loan by Korea to the Soviet Union, a banking source said Thursday.

The Korea Exchange Bank will make the loan through the London branch of the Banque Nationale de Paris, France's central bank, to the Soviet Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, the source said.

A spokesman for the state-run Korean bank confirmed the loan. The Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs is a channel for the Soviet Government to obtain loans from the international financial market.

The French bank, which is arranging a syndicated loan worth 150 million dollars for the Soviet bank, asked the Korean bank to provide 10 million dollars out of the total.

The exchange bank will soon inform the French bank of its decision to extend the loan at an interest rate of *libor* (London Inter Bank offered rate) plus 0.1875 percent for the first four years and *libor* plus 0.3125 percent for the last four years with eight years of maturity, the source said.

Private Economic Council With USSR Sought
SK2004012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 89 p 8

[Text] A private-level economic cooperation council is likely to be established between Korea and the Soviet Union around June.

According to a source at the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) yesterday, Korea and the Soviet Union started to discuss the matter of setting up the council last December, when Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of Hyundai Business Group, visited the country.

It was learned that Chong at the time had agreed to establish the council between the Federation of Korean Industries and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

However, in accordance with the government's policy to single out IPECK as the official channel for Korea's northern policy, IPECK is reportedly pressing forward to establish the bilateral council.

IPECK has discussed the matter with Valeriy Nazarov, first head of the Soviet trade office in Seoul, which opened April 3. The source said adding that the two sides have agreed in principle on the establishment at the earliest possible date.

Nazarov, who left for the Soviet Union Monday with a schedule to return around April 27, is believed to be consulting with Moscow officials on the matter, the source said.

Arrest Warrants Sought for HANGYORE Duo
SK2004020889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] The Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters will seek warrants for apprehension of Chang Yon-hwan, managing editor of the Hangyore Sinmun, and Chong Tae-ki, business promotion director of the daily, to escort them to the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) within today.

The special probing team sent Chang and Chong subpoenas on three occasions, the third and last ones late Tuesday in which it asked them to report to the NSP by 3 p.m. yesterday for investigation in Prof. Yi Yong-hui's disputed plan to lead several reporters of the progressive paper to North Korea.

Yi who also works as the chief editorial writer of the daily was arrested last week on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Chang and Chong have since refused to comply with all the calls of the security agency to report for probing.

The two senior officials of the progressive daily said that they would meet with the investigators at the security agency voluntarily when the joint probing team produces apprehension writs for them.

The investigation headquarters maintained that questioning Chang and Chong in connection with Prof. Yi Yong-hui's secret plan to lead reporters of the daily to the North was unavoidable.

Journalists Taken Into Custody
SK2004085389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—Security agents took two senior journalists of the HANGYORE SINMUN into custody for questioning Thursday [20 April] about the liberal Seoul daily's plan to send reporters to North Korea on a news gathering trip.

Five agents from the Joint Security Investigation Headquarters served writs of escort on Chang Yun-hwan, managing editor, and Chong Tae-ki, executive in charge of business, in the daily's editorial room in Southwestern Seoul.

Witnesses said they were manhandled by the agents although they offered no resistance.

Chang and Chong had refused three requests to report to security officials for questioning, saying that they would only honor writs issued by the court.

A spokesman for the Investigation Headquarters said the journalists were detained for questioning by the Agency for National Security Planning under writs issued by the Seoul district court.

The two HANGYORE journalists will be questioned about their involvement in the aborted plan to report on North Korea, he said.

The newspaper was founded by dissident journalists a year ago and is critical of the government.

Yi Young-hui, an editorial adviser to HANGYORE and a journalism professor at Seoul's Hanyang University, was earlier arrested on charges of attempting to arrange the visit by the daily's journalists to North Korea. Under the National Security Law, contact with North Korea is banned.

The spokesman hinted the two journalists may be released after questioning Friday.

The arrest and questioning come as the government of President No Tae-u is waging an all-out war against "violent leftists."

The sweeping crackdown on anti-government figures began after a dissident clergyman's trip to Pyongyang raised the issue of leftism in South Korea, a staunchly anti-communist nation for more than 40 years.

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan was arrested on returning from his unauthorized stay in North Korea, where he discussed reunification of the Korean peninsula with North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

Opposition parties have denounced the crackdown as suppression of "democratic forces" and have protested Yi's arrest as suppression of the press, demanding the immediate release of the dissident journalist.

HANGYORE journalists, in a statement issued after a rally protesting the detentions of Chang and Chong, said the acts of suppression directed against HANGYORE are a "grave challenge to the freedom of the press."

But the government responded that it arrested Yi not because the newspaper's plan was illegal but because he violated the National Security Law by attempting to contact North Korea.

A statement issued by Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy expressed "deep regrets" over the arrests of the two and demanded their early release.

Government Urged To Reverse Actions Against Press
SK2004081089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—Opposition lawmakers demanded the government reverse recent actions that they charged infringe upon the freedom of the press in a stormy meeting of the National Assembly's Education and Information Committee Thursday.

The lawmakers accused the government of arresting Prof. Yi Yong-hui, an editorial adviser to the liberal daily HANGYORE SINMUN, out of pique because it was displeased with the paper's editorial policy.

Members of the opposition-controlled panel also denounced a crackdown on publication of books on leftist ideology as "an important violation" of the constitutional right of freedom of the press.

Yi, a prominent dissident who teaches journalism at a Seoul University, was arrested on April 14 on charges of attempting to arrange a trip to North Korea for himself and a group of HANGYORE reporters.

Yi has regularly written columns critical of the government for the one-year-old paper, founded by dissident journalists with money raised in a nationwide campaign.

Security agents also detained HANGYORE vice president Im Chae-kyong for questioning and searched the house of HANGYORE executive editor Chang Yun-hwan on the same day.

Im was released the next day, but the prosecution obtained warrants and took Chang and another executive of the paper into custody Thursday for questioning.

Culture and Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol denied the opposition charges, saying Yi's arrest was no more than a case of an individual who violated the law by attempting a contact North Korea without government approval.

"It has nothing to do with his columns nor with the reports and commentaries of the HANGYORE," Choe said.

Choe also said the prosecution is investigating Im, Chang, and other executives of the HANGYORE because in Yi's testimony he said he discussed the North Korea trip with them, and thus these also are simply cases of individuals who are suspected of breaking the law.

Recent trips to North Korea by Korean journalists working for the U.S. branches of two leading dailies—the CHOSUN ILBO and CHUNG-ANG DAILY NEWS—are different, Choe said.

"Yi Chan-sam, managing editor of the CHUNG-ANG DAILY NEWS' Chicago Branch, has U.S. citizenship and is thus out of our jurisdiction. Chon Yong-chong, an editor

of the CHOSUN ILBO's U.S. branch who visited North Korea in January, is a permanent U.S. resident who had reported to our embassy before his visit," he said.

Choe disclosed that the government has confiscated 11,153 books since April 9: including publications on leftist ideologies, which have been flooding the country since the announcement of policy initiatives in July last year calling for an end to hostility toward the communist North.

Choe said the government conducted the crackdown because even publications that had already been outlawed and others that admire North Korea leader Kim Il-song are circulating, causing grave concern.

Cho Song-u Quizzed About Role in Mun's Trip
SK2004020089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] The Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters yesterday morning hauled away Cho Song-u, 39, director of the private Peace Research Institute, to determine how he played a role of "link" between dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan and Japan-based pro-Pyongyang activist Chong Kyong-mo.

Investigator searched through Cho's house and office in Mapo-ku, confiscating letters from Chong and several Japanese who advocate Communist North Korea.

The probe centered on revealing whether Cho had any connections with pro-Pyongyang Koreans in Japan who helped Mun's unauthorized visit to North Korea.

NSP Allows Lawyer, Family Visits to Mun, Yi
SK2004021089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Amid harsh criticism against the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) for its alleged human rights violations in connection with a chain of recent arraignments of Mun Ik-hwan and Yi Yong-hui, the NSP decided to allow lawyers and relatives to meet with them.

Prosecutor An Kang-min said yesterday afternoon that visits to Yi and Mun by their families and lawyers would be permitted today and tomorrow, respectively.

It will be the first case of visits by lawyers and relatives to persons in NSP custody for interrogation.

The NSP has been under fire as it had not so far recognized detainees' rights to see their relatives and consult with lawyers during its interrogation.

Early yesterday morning, four defense lawyers for the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and journalist Yi Yong-hui, denounced the NSP for violating their civil rights by denying them interviews with the detainees. They visited the Prosecutor-General Office to protest over NSP's law-breaking practice.

"The NSP has rejected requests to see the two detainees by their family members and lawyers, thereby violating the Constitution and Article 34 of the Criminal Procedures Law that guarantee the right to receive visits from their family members and lawyers," said lawyer Han Song-hon.

Han and Hwang In-chol are defense lawyers for the senior dissident pastor who was arrested last Thursday on suspicion of violating the National Security Law upon arrival home from his unauthorized visit to North Korea.

Cho Chun-hui and Hong Song-u are lawyers working for Yi Yong-hui, chief editorial writer of the HANGYORE SINMUN, who was also arrested for alleged conspiracy in connection with the progressive daily's aborted news coverage of North Korea.

Nature of Joint Security Group Discussed
SK1904114789 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
18 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by Choe Yong-hun]

[Text] The general public is curious about the true nature of the "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters," which was inaugurated using Rev Mun's visit to the North as an opportunity, how long it will exist, and what it will do.

Witnessing the arrests and detention of dissidents, confiscations, and searches, which are committed daily in the name of the "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters," the people, who considered it just as an organization through which government offices related to public security affairs would jointly and "efficiently deal with" the case involving Rev Mun's visit to the North, are anxiously watching what the "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters" is doing.

The "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters" came into existence at the instruction of President No Tae-u to establish a standing organization to "liquidate the left-leaning forces," an instruction given at the 22 March Chongwadae meeting of ministers related to public security affairs.

At this instruction, on 3 April, the government formed the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters of the Prosecutor's Office, the police, the Agency for National Security Planning, and the Defense Security Command and established a "regional joint

public security affairs investigation team" headed by a superintendent prosecutor in charge of public security affairs in each of the 12 Prosecutor's Offices throughout the country.

After its inauguration, following the detention of Rev Mun; Yi Pu-yong, co-chairman of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon]; Professor Yi Yong-hui, advisor to HANGYORE SINMUN's editorial staff; Mr Ko Un; and Mr Yi Chae-o, on 17-18 April, the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters conducted an all-out investigation into labor movement organizations and took in 185 people for questioning.

Prior to this, the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters cracked down on "books disseminating the left-leaning ideology," including copies of original North Korean books, from around the country, confiscated approximately 10,000 copies of 51 types of books, and began to conduct an investigation into schools where political lessons are given.

We are not sure how such "achievements" by the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters will contribute to "establishing a free, democratic order," which the government is thinking of. However, many people have many misgivings about the nature and function of the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters, which is exercising public power at will.

First of all, even though the investigation of dissidents and dissident organizations conducted by the Prosecutor's Office, the police, the Agency for National Security Planning, and other offices is made public in the name of the "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters," in reality, the headquarters of this organization have not been established as a separate organization. Therefore, this organization exists "in name" only, and we doubt whether sufficient consultations are taking place in actuality to take "joint measures."

Second, some people point out that if "multifaceted government-level measures had been necessary for some period of time because left-leaning tendencies have become very serious," as the government has said, the government should have provided a legal basis that stipulates the clear-cut role and function of such an organization. From this perspective, calling the "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters" an illegal organization, legal circles and dissident organizations demand that it be dissolved.

In its 15 April statement, the "Association of Lawyers for Democratic Society" (Minbyon) said: We cannot but worry over the whirlwind of the fabrication of procommunist and left-leaning forces blowing across our society using the occasion of Rev Mun's visit to the North. The "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters," which was organized without any appropriate legal basis, must be dissolved.

Some people also point out that the fact that even the Defense Security Command, which cannot investigate civilians, is part of the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters is illegal and unjust and that this also runs counter to the independence of the Prosecutor's Office and the neutrality of the police. The people cannot easily understand why the Defense Security Command is part of the the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters when no emergency decree was issued.

Other people worry over the fact that even though investigations are underway in the name of the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters, the Agency for National Security Planning is, in actually mapping its own course. It was learned that the director of the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters did not even receive a report on the fact that Kim Yong-tae, deputy secretary general of the General Federation of Writers of National Literature, was taken away to the Agency for National Security Planning on 11 April for questioning on the visit to the North by Mr Hwang Sok-yong.

The Agency for National Security Planning also exercised its right to investigation in detaining Professor Yi Yong-hui and taking in for questioning Yim Chae-kyong, vice president of HANGYORE SINMUN, and Professor Paek Nak-chong.

Other people even point out that because of the monopoly of the Agency for National Security Planning, the Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters just serves as a "channel" that announces the results of investigations or that signs arrest warrants.

It is pointed out and criticized that the Agency for National Security Planning is carrying out illegal arrests and investigations in excess, as if it were trying to step up its activities, which it had curtailed when the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party moved to revise the Agency for National Security Planning Law. In addition, the Agency for National Security Planning has still remained "a sanctuary that cannot be covered by media organization." Therefore, we do not know how the investigation into the case involving Rev Mun, an issue that all the people are interested in, is progressing. From this, we can say that the Agency for National Security Planning has not discarded its old bad habits.

Therefore, a position on the clear-cut nature of the "Joint Public Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters," the extent of its activities, and how long it will exist must be clarified lest they repeat the "rash acts that the "Joint Martial Law Investigation Headquarters" committed when they investigated not only the 26 December incident, but also the political, economic, social, cultural, and all other sectors of society.

DJP Supports Need for Joint Task Force
SK2004022889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] yesterday confuted the demand of the two opposition parties for the dissolution of the "Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters" of the government.

Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the governing party, made it clear that the "headquarters is a temporary apparatus set up for the purpose of investigation (into leftist forces), and it is not based on substantive enactment."

"But, this organ will have no reason to exist further, if social confusion disappears and it achieves the goal of its birth," he said.

The Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party Tuesday called for the dissolution of the headquarters, claiming that it acts as a tool to suppress "democratic forces" on the ground of crack-downing [as published] on leftist forces.

The opposition parties, led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, also alleged that the organ was created without legal basis.

DJP Seeks To Retain National Security Law
SK2004071889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—The government and the ruling party reportedly want to withdraw a bill amending the National Security Law for more review, concerned that in its present form it could lead to indiscriminate contacts with the North by dissident organizations or activist students.

The ruling camp also considers the tightening of a safeguard against such contacts in a special bill aimed at expediting inter-Korean personnel and materialistic exchanges, a senior member of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] said Thursday.

"The special bill on inter-Korea exchanges cooperation should be enacted in a way to stop arbitrary exchanges by creating a 'safety valve,'" he said.

The amendment bill to the National Security Law and the Inter-Korea Exchanges Cooperation Bill were submitted to the national assembly early this year to help spur exchanges between the capitalist South and the communist North.

"Random access to the North may result in uncontrollable inter-Korea contacts, which will not help establish desirable South-North Korean relations," the official said. "Inter-Korea exchange in a pure sense is, of course, to be allowed and encouraged, but arbitrary and unauthorized contacts with the North should be the object of legal punishment."

He acknowledged, however, that the ruling camp is divided on how to act with hardliners even calling for the outright withdrawal of the bills.

They contend that the government can't let dissidents or radical students attempt to initiate inter-Korean contacts, and that the current National Security Law should be retained intact, the official said.

Protests Force 78 Schools To Drop Tuition Hikes
SK2004092989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—Student protests have forced 78 universities and colleges nationwide to drop plans to increase tuition fees and restrained rises to 3-7.2 percent at the remaining 26, the Education Ministry reported Thursday.

A report compiled for a National Assembly subcommittee said eight universities and colleges suspended classes for two weeks because of violent student protests and sit-ins calling for a tuition freeze or campus reforms.

Campus unrest has also led Korea University, Hannim College and Seoul Teacher's College to temporarily close their doors.

The report urged universities to avoid shutdowns except in critical situations.

It requested universities and colleges that have suspended classes to offer supplementary lectures after they reopen so that students can fulfill the requirement of a 16-week semester.

The ministry will ban direct student participation in the election of university presidents, deans and other leading school administrators, the report said.

It said academic decisions must be based on meetings of professors and honor the opinion of a university's founders.

Burma

News Conference Given on Battles, Students

BK2004052989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 35th news conference with local and foreign correspondents in Burma at 1300 today. [passage omitted]

During the news conference, matters concerning the Mela battle, the situation of the youths at the border, and rumors were explained.

On the Mela battle, members of the Information Committee said the KNU [Karen National Union] headed by Nga Mya [derogatory term for KNU leader Bo Mya] launched an attack on our Methawe camp with about 1,000 men in September 1988. [passage omitted]

The whole of Methawe region was recaptured by our troops on 22 December 1988. Later, after reinforcing our troops, the offensive to crush the KNU insurgents continued. As a result, the 21st KNU Battalion headquarters at Klerday and (Metwe) manned by about 400 insurgents and headed by Battalion Commander Kyaw Dalay was overrun on 19 January 1989, and the Mawpokay camp, deemed to be the strongest KNU base where about 700 men of the 22d Battalion were deployed under Maung Maung, a man of colonel rank and assigned to the camp by the KNU central, fell on 26 March 1989. The KNU insurgents, suffering heavy casualties, were driven off.

Next, regimental columns under the command of the frontline 33d Light Infantry Division started their attack on 18 February 1989 on the Mela camp manned by about 1,000 men of the 7th Brigade—the pride of the KNU and designated as the hardcore brigade under Brigade Commander (Htein Maung). Intensified attacks were simultaneously made on the strongly fortified advance camps on (Paungmok), (Yankhan), (Jaw Ni), and (Mela Sakan Haung) Hills. The camp on (Paungmok) Hill was captured the same day, but we retreated after the enemy recaptured the hill in a counterattack. On 20 February, our units once again launched an attack and captured the hill camp which was 1,200 yards from the main camp. The enemy retreated with heavy casualties.

The enemy then reinforced its Mela camp with units from the Methawe, (Metwe), and Mawpokay camps. The camp was surrounded by logs, concrete barriers, multiple barbed wire fences, and mines. As the enemy was putting up a strong fight from within the camp, fierce fighting took place. [passage omitted]

Our Defense Forces units using the hill camps captured from the enemy broke up into three main columns and started the third phase attack on the Mela main camp on 16 April. The main camp had bunkers made of concrete

and teak logs which were surrounded by five layers of barbed wire. Mines were laid between the barbed wire and the bunkers. [passage omitted]

The entire main camp was successfully captured on 18 April 1989 by our Defense Forces personnel. The KNU insurgents were driven away with heavy casualties.

The campaign for Mela camp lasted 2 months—from 18 February to 18 April. There were a total of 427 clashes—66 major engagements and 361 minor ones. On our side, 177 officers and soldiers laid down their lives for the country while 377 others were wounded.

The enemy lost over 600 men—466 of them by body count—and many others were wounded.

We captured from the enemy 42 assorted weapons, including a 57-mm howitzer and 2 3.5-launchers, 681 assorted shells for heavy weapons, 57,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 37 assorted mines, 42 assorted magazines, 3 walkie-talkies, 46 strongly fortified buildings, including the house of the brigade commander, and 728 bunkers fortified with teak logs and concrete. [passage omitted]

Explaining the situation of youths at the border, members of the Information Committee said the KNU Central Military Headquarters issued a directive to its subordinate military and civilian organizations on 11 January 1989. According to that directive, it was said that the student organization—The ABSDF [All Burma Students Democratic Front] at the Thai border—can only exist as part of the KNU. According to the directive, the ABSDF student organization has been divided into three groups. The first group belongs to those who wish to engage in the revolution, the second group to those who do not want to join the revolution, and the third group belongs to those who want to wage the revolution separately without joining the KNU.

The first group shall consist of those who offer total obedience to the KNU in the same manner as KNU members. In other words, they shall fully cooperate and fight hand in hand with the KNU for the sake of setting up a federal state. Students belonging to the second group are considered by the KNU as political refugees—a waste of manpower and food—and the preferred choice for them is that they turn themselves over to the government. In other words, these students were expelled from the KNU region. The third group of students who wish to wage their own revolution are considered as the enemy by the KNU. These students do not follow KNU rules and regulations, do not wish to become KNU soldiers, and do not wish to fulfill the political ambition of the KNU. The KNU directive said the third group of students are to be severely punished if they trespass into KNU areas. [passage omitted]

The Defense Forces continue to welcome the students back. So far, 60 youths who belonged to the student battalions formed by the KNU have surrendered. There are a total of 11 so-called Revolutionary Battalions of armed student units—numbered from the 201st to the 211th battalions. [passage omitted]

As stated before, reception camps are still open for the students and youths, including those in the student battalions, if they wish to come home. While some have returned through these camps, others have come back on their own, and we understand that they have taken refuge with political parties without informing the government. Still others have gone back to their parents. Those youths who have returned should officially report to the army camp or the police station concerned or to the ward/village law and order restoration council. If they do not do so, they are in breach of the law.

Regarding rumors, the Information Committee said there are many rumors circulating both at home and abroad. The rumors at home suggest that the government will not be holding elections, and even if it does, it will make sure that the National Unity Party [formed by members of the Burma Socialist Program Party] wins. It has also been said that although the SLORC has promised to hold elections, there are two groups within it—one opposing the elections and the other favoring them. Some also say the SLORC and the Elections Commission are at loggerheads, and that members of the commission will soon resign because they are dissatisfied with the activities of the SLORC.

All of these allegations are totally false. We shall not run in the elections that are definitely going to be held. We shall not compete in the elections, and since we have not joined any party, we shall not favor any party.

Regarding the rumor about the SLORC, we have to say that there is no division within the SLORC. Our Defense Forces have always been of one blood, one voice, and one order. Hence there is no disagreement regarding the task to be undertaken.

The elections commission has been given a free hand and the SLORC does not interfere with it. We consult with each other and are working in tandem for the elections.

Allegations that U Ne Win and Dr Maung Maung are pulling the strings from behind General Saw Maung and that the opinions expressed at the news conference are the opinions of Dr Maung Maung are totally false. Gen Saw Maung is acting freely and independently as a leader of the state and in consultation with the SLORC. The opinions at the news conference are the opinions of the SLORC and not of anyone outside the SLORC.

There have been rumors that "Thamani" [Steel] Bo Khin Maung and former Minister U Sein Mya have been sent to the border by the League for Democracy and Peace, and we can confirm that they are at the border. We have

explained about "Thamani" Bo Khin Maung previously. Regarding U Sein Mya, we came upon information in October 1988 that he had made contact with the insurgents, and therefore we conducted some investigations. Learning about the investigations, U Sein Mya fled to Moulmein via Htaukkyant on 22 January 1989. He was last reported to be with the Mon insurgents. He is said to be trying to get in touch with "Thamani" Bo Khin Maung and Dr Tyn Myint U. We do not know who sent the two to the border, but it is true that they are at the border. [passage omitted]

Election Commission Member Explains Preparations
BK2004023589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] At 1300 on 19 April 1989, (Mont Berger), Asian affairs correspondent of the Melbourne HERALD, Australia; Bertil Lintner, Bangkok-based correspondent of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW; and Terry McCarthy, Bangkok-based correspondent of the British newspaper THE INDEPENDENT, visited the office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at No 94, Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon, and called on the elections commission members. Commission member U Kyaw Nyunt, on behalf of the other members, received the three correspondents.

Replying to questions raised by the correspondents, the commission member said: The commission has received many suggestions from political parties as well as from individual citizens regarding the draft election law. These suggestions are being studied and efforts are being made to draft the election law. When holding democratic multiparty general elections, and in accordance with the suggestions made by the people, commission members are considering using ballot cards [with a list of candidates from which to choose].

Suggestions were solicited on the amount of cash — 5,000 kyat, 7,500 kyat, or 10,000 kyat—that each election candidate must place as a deposit, and political parties and individuals have expressed their opinions. The commission will study these suggestions and the decision that is arrived at will be part of the election bylaws. The commission chairman and members are trying to complete the election law and bylaws in accordance with the announced timetable.

There will be about 22 million eligible voters in the upcoming democratic multiparty general elections which are to be held in a fair and free manner under the supervision of the elections commission and the different levels of subcommissions formed by the elections commission.

'Protest Note' Sent to Communist Party
*BK2004033989 (Clandestine) Burma Nationalities
Broadcasting Station in Burmese 1240 GMT 19 Apr 89*

["Protest Note to the Burma Communist Party from the Directorate of the Burma Nationalities Provisional Committee"—dated 12 April]

[Text] To, the Central Committee, Burma Communist Party [BCP], [words indistinct]:

In accordance with the developing situation at home and abroad, each national group aspires toward self-rule, equality, independence, and sovereignty. We therefore forward this protest note to you.

For more than 20 years the BCP has been leading the people of all nationalities in Wa region to wage the revolution. Conditions were good for the revolution before 1979, but since that time, the situation has been bad. What has been the reason for this? We see it as follows:

Leaders in the highest position and some individuals are obstinately pursuing an erroneous line. They [words indistinct], fail to integrate theory with practice, pursue individualism and sectarianism, and ignore the concrete conditions at home and abroad, particularly [words indistinct] to hoodwink the backward people of Wa region and to entice the [word indistinct] people of Wa region to join their sham revolution. In our view, they have destroyed the interests of the party and the people to further the interests of a small group of people in the highest organs. [passage indistinct]

Taking advantage of such conditions, they promoted their own interests, worked individually to enrich themselves, planned to run away abroad, intended to [passage indistinct]. It is, of course, natural that all those who are divorced from reality, the people, and the concrete material conditions should be (?cast aside). [passage indistinct]

According to your words, what you did was to safeguard the interests of the people, but your deeds actually endanger the interests of the people. The 20-year history of the revolution is proof of that. Every year, the burden on the people has become heavier with more taxes being levied. This has become even more apparent in the last couple of years. The streams, creeks, and rivers have dried up, while the forests are being (?depleted). At such a time, (?what can) the people of all nationalities (?do)?

We can no longer continue working with you in your scheme to cheat the people. We shall no longer march with you on the path (?to swindle the people). This is a (?parting of the ways), because your ideology is divorced from reality, and the path you have chosen is also divorced from the people. [sentence indistinct] The people can no longer accept your narrow racial policy

and the leadership provided by a small clique of people. The wealth and the resources collectively owned by the Wa region [words indistinct].

You should accept this protest note. (?The people) have no intention whatsoever to use arms in the confrontation. Any party which causes bloodshed in this uprising shall be deemed an enemy of the people.

[Signed] The Directorate of the Wa Region [as heard] Nationalities Provisional Committee: (Pac Jue Tang), (Jaung Ji Lang), (Kim Sam Naw), (Aw Ta Pang), (Ko Lai Tham), (Jan Jue Chan), (Sao Jue Ji), (Sao Ni), (Ah Zone), (Ah Li), (Sao Mi Nam), (Ah Lu), and (Sao Wai Thein)
Dated 12 April 1989

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

CGDK Barred From Southeast Asian Games
*BK1904152089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 19 (AFP)—The U.N.-recognized Cambodian resistance coalition will not be able to take part in the Southeast Asian (SEA) Games to be held here in August, a senior Malaysian sports official said Wednesday.

Hamzah Abu Samah, the president of the Olympic Council of Malaysia (OCM), said the International Olympic Committee (IOC) had Tuesday [18 April] rejected an appeal by the SEA Games Federation to allow the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) to take part in the games.

The U.N.-seated Cambodian resistance coalition took part in the last three SEA games, before the IOC was informed of its participation.

The IOC criticised Indonesia, the host of the last games, and said members faced severe consequences if Cambodia were allowed to participate in future games.

The organisers of the SEA Games, which are affiliated to the Olympic Council of Asia and through it to the IOC, could be penalised if they let the CGDK take part in the August 21 to 31 sports festival as the National Olympic Committee of Cambodia is not recognized by the world body.

The CGDK had filed a fresh application for membership but the IOC had held it in abeyance following an application by the Phnom Penh administration, which was installed in January 1979 following the overthrow of a Khmer Rouge regime by Vietnamese troops.

Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei have confirmed their participation in the games. Vietnam will be taking part for the first time in 16 years, Mr. Hamzah said.

Laos has asked Malaysia for financial help in sending a team, he added.

More Vietnamese Boat People Land in Terengganu
BK2004085189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0816 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Kuala Terengganu, April 20 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Eighty-two Vietnamese boat people landed at two places in Dungun District in the east coast State of Terengganu Wednesday [19 April] evening and another 33 arrived Thursday.

A police spokesman said a boat carrying 44 Vietnamese landed at Teluk Lipat at about 6 pm.

They comprised 20 men, 15 women, and the rest children.

Another boat carrying 38 people, including children, landed at Sura Hujung at about 6:30 pm.

All the boat people were housed at the Kelulut transit camp, in Marang district.

A spokesman of the Terengganu Red Crescent Society said 33 Vietnamese boat people landed at Batu Buruk Beach here at about 1:45 pm Thursday.

The Vietnamese, comprising 20 men, 10 women and the rest children, will also be taken to the Kelulut transit camp.

Singapore

Issue of Illegal Thai Workers Settled
BK1904143489 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Singapore and Thailand have settled amicably the question of illegal Thai workers in the Republic to the satisfaction of both governments. The Thai workers, who were repatriated last month, will be allowed to return to Singapore if they do so legally. In the spirit of friendship and bilateral goodwill, these illegal workers will not be blacklisted.

The question of Thai workers seeking employment was discussed by the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, and Singapore leaders during his 2-day visit to the Republic. He met the foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng; the national development minister, Mr Dhanabalan; and the labor minister, Mr Lee Yock Suan. He also called on the prime minister.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said both sides shared the view that they should settle any problem amicably and on a friendly basis. Marshal Sitthi was informed that

Singapore would temporarily liberalize its restrictions on employment of foreign workers in the construction industry. Processing of (?job applications) would also be speeded up. These measures would also apply to workers from other ASEAN countries. The spokesman said Marshal had also been asked to nominate officers to facilitate recruitment of Thai workers. The officers could be stationed in Singapore or in Bangkok [words indistinct].

Speaking to reporters at Changi Airport, Marshal Sitthi said he was told by the Singapore Contractors Association that it needed 5,000 workers immediately. He said he would be making an announcement in Thailand to encourage those Thai workers who were repatriated to register with the Labor Department. Their names (?would then) be sent for processing by the Construction Industry Development Board. He hoped that the Thai workers could be in back in 2 to 3 weeks.

Cambodia

Hun Sen, Tie Banh Discuss Current Issues
BK1904010789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Apr 89 p 4

[By Kawi Chongkithawon]

[Text] Phnom Penh—Top leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) have asked Thailand to end its support for resistance factions currently fighting the PRK government. The officials said such assistance—particularly aid to the Khmer Rouge—could bring a fresh civil war to Kampuchea following the departure of Vietnamese troops.

"We hope Thailand will abide by its pledge not to provide any assistance to the resistance operating along the Thai-Kampuchean border after September," PRK Premier Hun Sen said.

In concurrent announcements April 5, Hun Sen and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Vietnam would withdraw its remaining troops from Kampuchea by September 30. The Vietnamese had previously linked such a withdrawal to a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila welcomed the announcements.

In separate interviews with THE NATION this weekend, Hun Sen, PRK National Defence Minister Tie Banh and Say Phuthang, the chairman of the Control Commission of the Central Party [as published], said they had maintained regular contacts with Thai leaders over the last several months. Specifically, they said, the PRK has been communicating with Thai military leaders responsible for security along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Defence Minister Tie Banh, who is an ethnic Thai, said Thai relations with the Hun Sen government had improved considerably since a meeting held in Vientiane last October between Thai Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Hun Sen. That meeting, he said, has helped foster increased trade and related contacts along the border.

Tie Banh confirmed a report that Hun Sen had written to Chawalit in March, before Prime Minister Chatchai left for a diplomatic visit to India. The letter outlined PRK's stand in the Kampuchean peace process.

According to Hun Sen, who visited Bangkok on Chatchai's invitation in January, the recent PRK-Thai dialogue had softened tensions along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"In the past six months, there have been no clashes between the armies of the two sides," he said.

He also said Thailand's role would be crucial in bringing a post-withdrawal peace to Kampuchea.

"I do not believe that the future of Kampuchea will depend on China's position," the premier said. "Thailand is more important and it holds the key to peace in Kampuchea."

But Hun Sen warned that civil war would likely follow the Vietnamese troop pullout if Thailand continued to aid the three-faction Khmer resistance. And he lashed out at US President George Bush's support for noncommunist resistance forces, calling it "a step backward" from the Reagan administration policy.

"The US knows how to hurt us," Hun Sen said. "We will not fail to react."

The US government provides non-lethal aid to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Son Sann, and to a faction led by Khmer Prince Norodom Sihanouk. These form two of three components of the Khmer resistance; the third is the Khmer Rouge.

The Bush administration has asked Congress to increase the aid by \$2 million, to \$7.5 million, for fiscal year 1990. That request is pending, but as recently as yesterday, following an official Washington visit by Son Sann, the State Department pledged its "continued support for the two resistance groups."

In the weekend interview here, Hun Sen also criticized American Congressman Stephen Solarz, who visited Vietnam and Kampuchea earlier this month and reiterated calls for the dismantling of the PRK government, an increase in US funding for the resistance, and a United Nations administrative presence to supervise the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh have previously rejected all three positions, and Hun Sen this weekend said Solarz's remarks were especially damaging now, with what he described as a "brighter prospect for peace" at hand.

Meanwhile, a group of advisers to Thailand's Interior Ministry held talks with Tie Banh here Sunday. The Thai side expressed interests in purchasing timber and logging concessions from the PRK, particularly in areas of dense jungle straddling Aranyaprathet and Poipet.

Say Phuthang, who ranks fourth in the PRK hierarchy and is also an ethnic Thai, said he was confident that Thai military leaders would end their "interference" in the conflict once a Vietnamese withdrawal is completed.

The three Kampuchean leaders praised Chatchai and Chawalit, for policy initiatives which they said had eased border tensions and lifted chances for a political settlement.

They said Thailand's Indochina policy under Chatchai had played a major role in the Vietnamese decision to quicken the troop withdrawal.

Tie Banh said his troops, which he estimated number 50,000, would have to take on increased defensive responsibilities with the Vietnamese forces gone.

"We used to fight with our friend," the defence chief said. "Now we are all alone."

Thai Minister To Meet With Merchants on Trade
BK1904113589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 19—Foreign minister of Thailand will meet with merchants along the Thai-Khmer border this weekend to discuss reopening the frontier to bilateral trade, said a Thai official and quoted by AFP in Bangkok Tuesday.

The Thai minister is scheduled to talk with local fishermen and gem dealers regarding a proposal to reopen official cross-border trade, severed in 1975 when the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot clique seized power in Kampuchea.

At present Thailand has neither trade nor diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

PRK Prime Minister Hun Sen visited Thailand in January for talks on Kampuchea and raised the question of trade cooperation with Thailand.

SRV Party Control Committee Delegates Arrive
BK1904091389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 April a delegation from the Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Comrade Tran Kien,

member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Committee, arrived in the People's Republic of Kampuchea to see the progress of the party building work and the party control work of our Cambodian revolution.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Major General El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and member of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; comrade chiefs and deputy chiefs of services and departments; and many cadres from the party Central Committee's Control Commission. Comrade representatives from the Vietnamese Embassy to Cambodia were also present.

High-Level Leaders Help Enshrine Buddha Relic
BK1404100189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Summary] A solemn event of historic significance to Buddhism in Cambodia took place in Phnom Penh on 13 April. The Lord Buddha's bone, a rare religious relic, was taken in a procession to be enshrined in the stupa in front of the Phnom Penh railway station.

After the grand stupa was restored from its state of total abandon under the Khmer Rouge regime, the Buddhist monks and faithful organized a ceremony to march the relic from Unalaom Monastery to its former depository. The ceremony began at 0700.

"Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], carried the golden tray holding the relic contained in a silver urn. He was accompanied by Venerable Lim Nget carrying a tray containing the sacred books in the shade of an umbrella held by an old wise man." Traditional Cambodian music was heard playing and a crowd of monks and laymen followed the short walk from the temple to the waiting carriage outside the monastery. Venerable Tep Vong received the relic from Chea Sim and installed it on the gaily decorated carriage.

The long procession started on Lenin Boulevard preceded by seven young boys waving religious flags. It took a turn to the west reaching 7 January Hospital before taking Acha Mien Boulevard and headed toward the Sakyamuni Stupa. The people filled the streets and the sidewalks as they followed the Buddha relic toward the city railway square.

"Among the high-level party and state leaders waiting at the stupa were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the

Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh City Party Committee; and Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of Agriculture."

General Secretary Heng Samrin carrying the relic, Comrade Chea Sim the sacred books, and Comrade Hun Sen the offerings went into the compound of the stupa where they made three rounds of the building before going up the stairs to enshrine the relic in the top of the stupa amid the sound of music and prayers.

Dry Season Agricultural Activities Reported
BK1504051989 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0422 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 1—By the end of March, farmers throughout the country had put 101,400 ha under dry-season rice, representing 53 per cent of the target.

The Provinces of Takeo, Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, Svay Rieng and Kratie have grown rice on 30,800 ha, 6,420 ha, 3,800 ha, 980 ha and 770 ha respectively.

Besides rice, the peasants have put 15,350 ha and 25,200 ha under industrial and subsidiary food crops respectively.

Red Cross Distributes Rice in Kompong Cham
BK1904150089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] The Red Cross in Kompong Cham Province recently distributed 35 metric tons of rice to people affected by drought in Kang Meas District whose lives

have nearly returned to normal, thanks to the cooperation and attention paid by provincial and district authorities to providing timely assistance to the victims. People affected by this natural disaster in Kang Meas District have expressed their joy and profound gratitude to the party and state which constantly pay attention to the people's daily life.

Sihanouk Sends Message on Hu Yaobang's Death
BK2004021689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Apr 89

["Condolence message from Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang on Hu Yaobang's death"; dated 16 April—read by announcer]

[Text] Your excellency:

The Cambodian people, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and I would like to express our deepest condolences to your esteemed excellency and the other esteemed leaders of the PRC, the great Chinese people, the CPC, and the bereaved family on the death of His Excellency Hu Yaobang, the great patriotic revolutionary who made historic contributions to the general progress of your glorious motherland—the PRC—and to the well-being and prosperity of the Chinese people.

Democratic Kampuchea has lost renowned Excellency Hu Yaobang, our good and active friend, who made many contributions to the victories of our national liberation struggle.

Please, excellency, accept our highest regards.

[Dated] Pyongyang, 16 April 1989

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Khieu Samphan Gives New Year Message
BK1504023089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Message of Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, on traditional New Year and national day to cadres and combatants of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK); date not given—recorded]

[Text] Respected and beloved comrades in arms, who are cadres and male and female combatants of the NADK and beloved compatriots:

On the occasion of our traditional New Year, the Year of the Snake, 2532 of the Buddhist era, and on the 14th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea, I would like to wish all the best to all the comrades in arms in the NADK, in the female transport units, in all ministries and services, and to all people and compatriots in and outside the country. May they enjoy good

health and a constant and vigorous fighting spirit. May all our comrades in arms, our entire people, and all our compatriots score new and greater successes in the task of rallying great national forces to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate our beloved Cambodian nation and motherland.

In the past more than 10 years, all our comrades in arms, all our Cambodian nationalist forces, our entire people, and our compatriots have overcome obstacles to unite and strive to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with lofty heroism. The achievements of our struggle during the past more than 10 years are immense.

In 1979-80 the Vietnamese enemy showed the might of the Vietnamese Army to both the Cambodian people and the world. Now the Vietnamese are hiding in jungles and as puppet soldiers, and are disguising themselves as Cambodians in villages and communes. They are hiding from the Cambodian people and from foreigners. They think of hiding themselves in Cambodia forever to prop up their puppets, so that the latter do not falter. Although the Vietnamese have been in this situation and although they face serious problems on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, in Vietnam, and in the international arena, they still have many more maneuvers to try to continue occupying Cambodia. All these maneuvers are aimed at alleviating their problems on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, in Vietnam, and in the international arena, and not at solving the Cambodian problem.

On the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia over the past more than 10 years the Vietnamese have been trying to build, strengthen, and expand their puppets. However, because of the opposition of the Cambodian people and because of constant attacks by the resistance movement, the Vietnamese have failed to build, strengthen, and expand their puppets. Vietnam's puppet regime is like a house built on sand; without the Vietnamese aggressor troops supporting it from every direction, this regime would crumble. Vietnam clearly realizes this. It is in this situation—in which Vietnam is facing serious problems at home, with its economy sinking to the bottom and the Vietnamese nation tumbling—that the world is pressuring Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia. Therefore, Vietnam has to find new ways of maintaining its support to prevent the puppet regime from crumbling and to prevent the world from seeing it.

It is with this aim that Vietnam has systematically ordered cadres of the Vietnamese Army to learn the Cambodian language, change themselves into Cambodians, hold Cambodian identity cards, live among Cambodians in villages and districts, marry Cambodian women, disguise themselves as Cambodians, and have Cambodian children to continue administering forces in Cambodian villages, communes, districts, and provinces. Cadres of the Vietnamese Army who are disguising themselves as Cambodians in villages, communes, and districts—on the one hand—control and assist state forces, militia forces, and the puppet forces against

Cambodian national resistance forces. On the other hand, they continue implementing the policy to Vietnamize Cambodian society through marriage with Cambodian women to produce Vietnamese offspring and through propaganda and education to get Cambodians to worship Vietnam as the father of Indochina, gradually destroy the Cambodian nation's soul, and introduce Vietnamese traditions for many generations to come.

The Vietnamese used this method during the French colonialist period by transforming Viet Minh [Vietnamese Independence League] cadres into Cambodian cadres in villages and communes. This has also been practiced in Laos since the French colonialist period. Vietnamese cadres have Lao names, behave like the Lao people, and control Vietnamese state authorities in Laos from the central, provincial, district, commune, and village levels down to rural areas. This is how Vietnam propagates the roots of its Indochinese federation strategy.

Vietnam has achieved this in Laos and is now striving to do it in Cambodia. It will not give up the Indochinese federation strategy, and it will not give up Cambodia. On the one hand, Vietnam is seeking all kinds of pretexts to maintain Vietnamese forces that are not yet capable of hiding themselves; and on the other, it has been busily Khmerizing Vietnamese cadres through the above-mentioned methods. These are Vietnam's efforts inside Cambodia.

In the international arena, Vietnam has been carrying out maneuvers in accordance with the goal of its 5 April announcement. The essence of Vietnam's 5 April announcement can be summed up as follows: Vietnam said an agreement has been reached on solving the external aspect of the Cambodian problem, and it said Vietnam has begun implementing this agreement. Vietnam will withdraw all its forces from Cambodia; other countries should stop providing military assistance to Cambodian resistance forces. If no one abides by this agreement, Vietnam will return to Cambodia.

On the one hand, this is an attempt to deceive the world into believing that the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia has been solved; only what Vietnam calls the internal aspect remains to be solved, including the Khmer Rouge issue. And on the other, Vietnam has made this announcement to provide a double legitimization for itself: first, to legitimize the continued aggression and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops, and second, to legitimize Vietnam's right to send reinforcement troops from Vietnam to Cambodia should the number of Vietnamese troops currently in Cambodia prove to be inadequate in maintaining the puppet regime and in opposing Cambodian national resistance forces.

Apart from carrying out maneuvers in accordance with its 5 April announcement, Vietnam has been carrying out diplomatic activities both openly and secretly to attack Democratic Kampuchea and the other two Cambodian nationalist forces that cooperate with Democratic Kampuchea in the national liberation struggle.

Vietnam has been striving to destroy Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan. At the same time, Vietnam has been telling people not to try to dismantle its puppet regime because Vietnam will not accept it, saying Cambodia is Vietnam's cake and it is up to Vietnam to decide how to share this cake.

Vietnam has been making efforts to attack Cambodian nationalist forces because it realizes that it is weak and so are its puppets, and that the united Cambodian resistance forces are strong. Vietnam is afraid of this force. It has tried to destroy Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan. It is afraid of the influence of this peace plan, because the entire Cambodian people and all Cambodians inside and outside the country have provided assistance to this five-point peace plan, and so has the world. Vietnam said in its propaganda that Cambodia is Vietnam's cake. However, the world is well aware that Vietnam is a bandit and an aggressor and that the Cambodian people, Cambodia's national resistance forces, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] are the owners of Cambodia. The United Nations has already condemned Vietnam and demanded that it hand Cambodia back to the Cambodian people. Despite its efforts, Vietnam cannot get the world to forget Vietnam's role as a bandit and an aggressor.

As for Vietnam's puppets, they are propped up in Phnom Penh by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops. In this role, Vietnam's puppets are traitors who sell the nation to Vietnam, kill the Cambodian nation and people, and sow great destruction on the Cambodian nation and people. This crime is very great; greater than Petain's, greater than Laval's. However, the Cambodian people, Cambodia's national resistance forces, and the CGDK are tolerant toward Vietnam and its puppets. Through the will to quickly solve the Cambodian problem politically, we have not demanded that Vietnamese leaders and their puppets be tried. We have allowed Vietnam's puppets to be part of a four-party provisional government and to be considered equals of the three Cambodian nationalist forces.

In sum, because our people, comrade in arms who are cadres and male and female combatants, the three nationalist resistance forces, and our compatriots inside and outside the country have made efforts to unite and overcome all kinds of obstacles; make all kinds of sacrifices; and persistently struggle with lofty heroism during the past more than 10 years; all of us have reached a situation in which we can see the conclusion of our long journey to end Vietnam's war of aggression in our beloved Cambodian motherland. When we can reach our goal and when we can end this Vietnam's war of aggression depends on our continued efforts, because Vietnam is procrastinating on the battlefield and it has many maneuvers up his sleeves in the international arena.

Therefore, on the occasion we celebrate our traditional New Year, all of us pledge to continue to hold aloft the banner of unity among the three nationalist resistance

forces by adhering to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan, the CGDK's modalities for implementing this five-point peace plan, and the 14 March statement of the three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces. All of us pledge to constantly cooperate with one another on the battlefield and in the international arena to coordinate our activities to more vigorously fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in every field and to rally the forces of friendly countries near and far to continue pressuring the Vietnamese enemies, so that they cannot avoid their responsibility on solving the Cambodian problem. All of us pledge to avoid doing anything that affects the unity and cooperation among the three Cambodian nationalist resistance forces.

On this occasion, all of us would like to express most profound thanks to friends near and far the world over and to all the countries that have provided assistance and support to the Cambodian people's just struggle and contributed to pressuring Vietnam and demanding that it withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. All of us would also like to appeal to friendly countries near and far to continue applying all kinds of pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors until they withdraw all their troops from Cambodia under genuine international supervision.

We appeal to all our friends near and far the world over to continue providing assistance and support to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan. Only by solving the Cambodian problem on the basis of this five-point peace plan can Cambodia again enjoy peace and security as an independent and neutral country with its territorial integrity; can there be a balance of forces in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region; and can peace, security, and stability be ensured in this region.

Long live the three Cambodia's nationalist resistance forces, which unite to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in every field!
Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan!

Indonesia

Officials Say USSR Visit To Strengthen Ties
BK2004082189 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 18 Apr 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—Both Ruslan Abduigani, President Suharto's advisor for state ideology, and Imron Rosyadi, chairman of the House of Representatives Commission I (foreign affairs and defense) expect the president's upcoming visit to the Soviet Union to greatly benefit both countries.

Ruslan, who heads the Agency for the Implementation of the State Ideology Pancasila, said Monday [17 April] that the state visit, scheduled for early June, will also enhance bilateral relations. For Indonesia the visit is of

great importance because the president will get first-hand information about the changes now underway in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Ruslan, who has served as both minister of foreign affairs and Indonesian permanent representative at the United Nations, added that since taking over the leadership of the Soviet Union in 1985, Gorbachev has succeeded in holding four summit meetings with the United States. The meetings, according to Ruslan, have contributed to the easing of tensions between East and West. [passage omitted]

\$2 Billion Loan Requested From Japan
OW1904165989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1427 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Jakarta, April 19 KYODO—Indonesia has asked Japan for 2 billion dollars in loans and other types of financial aid for Fiscal 1989, Saleh Afiff, the minister of state for National Development Planning Board disclosed Wednesday.

Japan extended Indonesia 23 billion dollars in credit last year in order to help reduce its foreign debt burden.

Japan is to announce this year's pledge at a June meeting of the inter-government group on Indonesia. Afiff said his country expects Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to reply to the Indonesian request during his planned visit to Indonesia next month.

Military Daily Criticizes Australian Army Chief
BK2004080089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Jakarta, April 20 (AFP)—Indonesia should not seek to improve relations with Australia until the government is certain that Canberra has no hostile intentions, the Armed Forces daily ANGKATAN BERSENJATA said Thursday.

"It has become apparent that there still are certain parties who do not want good relations between Australia and Indonesia," the newspaper said in a front-page article, referring to a reported statement by Australian Army Chief of General Staff Lieutenant General Laurie O'Donnell.

Citing a report in THE AUSTRALIAN newspaper, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA said the general had told a Pacific armies management seminar in Sydney last month that Canberra would back Papua New Guinea [PNG] should tension there with neighbouring Indonesia escalate into conflict.

A photograph of Lt Gen O'Donnell from THE AUSTRALIAN with the caption "Army Warns Jakarta: We'll Back PNG" accompanied the article.

"With the appearance of the article in THE AUSTRALIAN, we now have doubts on the real position of Australian officials," ANGKATAN BERSENJATA said.

As Lt Gen O'Donnell's views might also be shared by other Australian leaders, "It would be wise for Indonesia to leave relations with Australia on a status quo until we are really convinced there is no enmity (towards us) among Australian Government leaders, especially in its Armed Forces," it added.

Tension rose between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in 1984 following Jakarta's efforts to crush a separatist movement in the neighbouring Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. The two countries, however, signed a treaty of friendship and amity in 1986.

While the Indonesian Government termed the separatist movement in Irian Jaya a "security-disturbing movement," the daily pointed out that Lt Gen O'Donnell described it as "a Melanesian independence movement."

(According to THE AUSTRALIAN, Gen O'Donnell told the seminar March 28 that Australia was committed to supporting Papua New Guinea in any armed conflict.

(The paper quoted him as saying: "We have continuing major economic investment in PNG, and there are significant numbers of Australians living there.

("Like it or not, we as a nation are already involved.

("There is some friction with Indonesia along their common land border, centred mainly on Indonesian efforts to deal with the OPM [Free Papua Movement], a Melanesian independence movement in West Irian (Irian Jaya).

("This friction is likely to continue, and it would be difficult for Australia to stand aloof, even if we wanted to, should that tension escalate into conflict."

(The article described his speech as the strongest military warning yet to Indonesia on the question of PNG border tension.)

Ties between Indonesia and Australia have improved in the past few months after serious strains were caused when a Sydney newspaper published articles seen here as highly critical of President Suharto in April 1986.

Laos

Premier May Visit France To Normalize Ties

BK2004093289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT
20 Apr 89

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Vientiane, April 20 (AFP)—Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane may visit France in the near future to normalise relations between Laos and its former colonial ruler, sources here said.

Mr Kaysone, 69, who is also Laotian Communist Party chief, would be the most senior Indochinese official to visit France since a 1978 visit by then Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong shortly before Laotian ally Hanoi invaded Cambodia.

Since 1982 when France reopened its mission here, both sides have been moving towards improved ties with the first important step last year with a bilateral accord on Laos's 100-million franc (15.9-million dollar) debt.

The accord cancelled Laos's 70-million franc (11.1-million dollar) public debt, and provided for rescheduling its 30-million franc (4.8-million dollar) commercial debt over 15 years, while allowing Laos to receive fresh loans, diplomatic sources said.

Under the accord, France provided Laos with a six-million franc (950,000 dollar) loan to develop its hydro-electric and telecommunications sectors, considered a priority by Vientiane.

France ruled Laos from the 1890's until granting it full independence in 1953. Deteriorating relations between the two sides led to the closure of the French Embassy here between 1978 and 1982.

The French Embassy would not provide comprehensive figures on the current amount of French aid to Laos, one of the 10 poorest countries in the world with a population of 3.8 million.

Embassy officials would only say the amount was equal to that provided by Australia, one of Laos's principal Western donors.

Laotian officials said Australian aid between 1989 and 1992 was expected to reach 24 million dollars.

Laos has for the past two years been promoting an external policy of greater openness towards western nations and its non-communist neighbour Thailand, while encouraging the development of a private sector at home.

Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilath told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the debt accord had paved the way for possible bilateral cooperation "in a large number of areas."

"France is always welcome in Laos," he said, adding that Laos wanted to further develop cooperation with France in "priority areas for our country."

Mr Souban said a high level governmental visit to France "would lead to great things in the future." But he would not confirm a possible visit by Mr Kaysone to France.

Diplomatic sources said the current level of cooperation would allow France to help restructure whole sections of the Laotian Administration, including plans to train Laotian officials and send bureaucrats to the Finance Ministry in Paris to study ways of setting up a national tax and accounting system.

Laos and France signed an agreement on agricultural cooperation during a visit to Vientiane early this year by French Agriculture Minister Henri Nallet.

The French Embassy here said an agreement on cultural cooperation was to be signed soon which would complete the normalisation of relations.

Delegation Visits DPRK, USSR, PRC

*BK2004054789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Comrade Soulivong Phasithidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, paid an official visit to the DPRK from 22-29 March 1989. In the DPRK, the Lao delegation met with Comrade Cha Pong-chu, deputy minister of foreign affairs at which the two sides discussed relations and cooperation between the two countries as well as between the two foreign ministries. They also exchanged views on international and regional issues and other matters of common interest. On 27 March, the delegation called on Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. The meetings took place in an atmosphere of fraternal and comradely friendship and in a spirit of mutual understanding on all issues.

The two sides also signed a consular agreement on visa exemption for official travel. During the visit, the Lao delegation visited some significant economic and cultural establishments and historical places. The visit has contributed to the strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship and the expansion of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

The Lao side reiterated the support of the party, government, and people of Laos for the just struggle of the Korean people in opposition to imperialism for the reunification of the Korean nation through peaceful means and without foreign interference. The visit was crowned with glorious success.

From 29 March to 4 April 1989, the Lao delegation paid a working visit to the Soviet Union in implementation of the cooperation plan between the two foreign ministries. During the visit, the Lao side exchanged views on the general situation with various Soviet branches concerned. On 3 April, it was received by Comrade Rogachev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. In the

meeting, the two sides reviewed and assessed the relations and cooperation between the two countries in general and between the two foreign ministries in particular. They agreed that bilateral relations and cooperation have been fruitfully and successfully developed and expanded. The two sides also exchanged views on international and regional issues as well as other issues of common interest. The two sides reached unanimity on all issues raised for discussion.

From 5-9 April 1989, the Lao delegation paid an official visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. During the visit, the Lao delegation met with Comrade Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs. It was also received by Comrade Sokrat Plaka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Jorgo Melica, chairman of the cultural committee of Albania. In the meetings the two sides held consultations on the relations and cooperation between the two countries, the international and regional situation, and issues of common interest. The meetings and courtesy calls on the Albanian leaders proceeded in an atmosphere of close fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides showed an interest in the promotion and expansion of cooperation in the cultural, economic, and trade fields. The Lao delegation also visited various historical places.

During stopovers in the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Lao delegation was received by deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the PRC and Romania. The meetings proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal and comradely friendship, thus reflecting the fine relations of friendship between the Lao people and the peoples of the fraternal countries.

All these visits to foreign countries were crowned with glorious success and will contribute to promoting, expanding, and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the fraternal countries.

SRV Province, Xieng Khouang Sign Trade Deal

*BK1904055589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] Xieng Khouang Province's Trade Company and the Import-Export Company of Nghe Tinh Province of the SRV will exchange commodities worth over 42.2 million kip under an agreement signed in Xieng Khouang Province between the heads of the two companies—Phansia [name as received] and Nguyen Ngoc Dich.

Feature Denounces Support for Khmer Rouge

*BK1904052989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Feature: "What Is their Aim in Continuing Their Support for the Khmer Rouge?"]

[text] The current atmosphere in which efforts are being made to find a solution to the Cambodian problem appears to be further improving. Cambodia can be

regarded as one of the boiling points in Southeast Asia, and the unresolved problem is the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia which is linked to the halt of foreign assistance to the Khmer Rouge and the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot Clique from returning to power in Cambodia. All parties concerned have been trying very possible to find a solution to this problem. In particular, Vietnam has pulled several contingents of its troops from Cambodia.

However, the conflict has remained unresolved because some countries have deliberately attempted to revive the genocidal Pol Pot clique so that it can return to power in Phnom Penh. This is unacceptable to the Cambodian people as well as to peace-loving and humanitarian countries which witnessed the crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique.

With their good intention to settle the armed conflict in Cambodia and turn to each other to solve the problem through negotiations aimed at establishing durable peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], and the SRV recently issued a joint declaration on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of September. The pledge has received overwhelming support from the world people because it conforms with the agreements reached by the factions at the first and second Jakarta informal meetings on the Cambodian problem and marks a positive initiative contributing the international dialogue on the Cambodian problem, peace, and stability in Southeast Asia as well as the reduction of tension in the region.

Although the trend toward solving the Cambodian problem by political means is moving toward reality, there are still obstacles such as the continuing support for Khmer reactionaries and the distortion of facts relating to the good intentions of the three Indochinese countries on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. For instance, VOA recently said in its evening newscast that the U.S. Administration will continue to support the Khmer Rouge. This announcement has been repeated by Washington. In practice, the United States and some countries in this region are already doing this. When the PRK liberated itself from the genocidal Pol Pot clique and was still weak, the United States and some Asian countries rushed to the scene to help the Khmer reactionaries and give war materials and weapons to them with the hope of destroying the PRK. But their dream was defeated and has been strongly denounced by the world over the past decade. The PRK is daily growing bigger and stronger and is capable of firmly defending its own land and water territory. The current situation in the PRK can prove this to the world. However, due to their warmongering nature and the interests of their warlord doctrine, some countries—including a number in this region which refused to draw lessons from their defeats in the past—have obstinately announced that they will continue to

support the genocidal Pol Pot clique. In so doing, they have exposed their own dirty intention, and the weakness and moribund condition of the so-called the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It also shows that the United States and some countries in the region are trying to revive the genocidal Pol Pot regime at a time when the whole world is strongly calling for its punishment and elimination.

Joint Investment Memo Signed With Thai Firm
BK1904144589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Last week representatives of Vientiane Province and K.S. Bamboo Inter Trade Company Limited of Thailand signed a memorandum on joint investment in the construction of a biochemical fertilizer factory. The company will also invest in a sericultural project. The two projects will take off soon on the basis of mutual interests.

Attending the signing ceremony on the Lao side was Siphon Phalikhhan, chairman of Vientiane Province Administration, and on the Thai side was Sukhum Laowansiri, former deputy interior minister, member of the House of Representatives from Nakhon Ratchasima Province, and chairman of Green Northeast Antidrought Project.

Sisavat Keobounphan Receives Thai Lecturers
BK2004103889 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 20 (KPL)—General Sisavat Keobounphan, mayor of Vientiane prefecture, welcomed here on April 19 a group of Thai lecturers led by Prof. Kamon Thongthammachat, head of the Department of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University. The group includes 31 Thai lecturers.

The Thai group's aim is to exchange views on educational, cultural and socio-economic fields with the Lao side, thus familiarizing themselves with Laotian tradition and way of life on the one hand, and promoting cooperation in educational techniques on the other.

New Year Celebration Held With Thais
BK1904141089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] The New Year festival is a fine cultural and traditional event which has been customarily observed since ancient times by both Lao and Thai peoples. The two peoples again organized another New Year celebration from 13-16 April 1989, which coincided with the period between the 8th and 11th dark lunar days of the 5th lunar month in the Year of the Snake of 2532 Buddhist era.

On the morning of 13 April, under the chairmanship of the district chief officer of Na Haeo District, a traditional Lao and Thai New Year celebration was jointly organized under a joyous atmosphere filled with the

spirit of brotherly and neighborly friendship at Ban Muang Phae village, Na Haeo District, Loei Province in Thailand, by the Thai side's joint military committee led by Lieutenant Colonel Anan Phakti, deputy head of the committee, and the Lao side's joint military committee led by Lt Col Khamman Kaomameouang, deputy head of the committee, with the cooperation of the Administrative Committee of Boten District, Sayaboury Province of Laos.

Attending the celebration were, aside from members of the district administrations and joint military committees of the two sides, a large number of Lao and Thai people of all strata from the two districts.

In addition to organizing the Queen of the New Year procession and a ceremony to pour lustral water on a Buddha image and Buddhist monks and to express blessings to one another, the two sides also participated in a unity dinner together, thus serving to further promoting and enhancing the atmosphere of understanding and brotherly relations and cooperation between the peoples on the two sides of the border.

Philippines

New Clark Air Base Commander Installed
HK1904043989 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 19 Apr 89 p 20

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Clark Air Base—Maj. Gen. Jose de Leon Jr., Philippine Air Force (PAF) chief, assured yesterday that the PAF will be more responsive to the demands of the time.

Delivering a short message during the turnover of the Clark Air Base Command (Cabcom) here, General De Leon said that because he cannot cope with the added responsibility as Cabcom commander, he has to designate a deputy who can keep pace with the changing times and one who can maintain or even improve the quality of relationship with "our American counterparts at Clark."

Brig. Gen. Demetrio Camua Jr. assumed yesterday the post of Cabcom deputy commander. "I hope Camua can also fulfill a high level of performance," De Leon said.

He said that he was satisfied by the performance of Brig. Gen. Cesar Go, Camua's predecessor, who became commander of the 220th airlift wing based in Mactan, Cebu.

Government officials who attended the turnover ceremonies included Gen. (ret.) Jose P. Magno Jr., presidential adviser on military affairs; Maj. Gen. Donald Snyder, U.S. 13th Air Force commander; Pampanga Gov. Bren Z. Guiao, Tarlac Gov. Mariano Ocampo, Angeles City Mayor Antonio Abad Santos, and Mabalacat Mayor Fred Halili.

Investors Said Not Influenced by U.S. Bases
HK1904123789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 18 Apr 89 pp 1, 10

[By C. Balana]

[Text] In the event of a pullout of the United States military bases here, how would current and potential foreign investors in the Philippines react?

For years, the U.S. and other countries in the Pacific rim have regarded the bases as the overseer of security and stability in the region. And it has been presumed that no foreign investor in his right mind will invest in the country unless it is peaceful and stable.

But according to the recent policy paper entitled Integrated Bases Conversion Plan (IBCP) prepared by a government-commissioned study group, a random survey of foreign investors indicated the bases question does not at all influence their decision whether to invest in the country or not.

The IBCP was conducted by a group representing different government agencies and Konsulta [Consult] Philippines Inc, a private research group, to study alternative uses of the bases in the event of a U.S. pullout.

The study said that foreign investors consider the attitude of the government towards foreign investments and the business climate here as the decisive factors in their plans to invest in the country.

Investors from the newly industrialized countries like Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong and even those from Europe, Japan and the U.S. said they would stay here and expand business even without the bases, depending upon the prevailing business climate.

Officials of the European Chamber of Commerce, Taiwan's Pacific Economic and Cultural Center and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) said that in general, foreign investors do not even consider the presence of the bases in their decisions to invest.

The opinions of private investors were included in the bases conversion plan since private investments in the form of equity contributions and possibly foreign loans will play a significant role in the proposed implementation of the various alternative projects lined up in the IBCP.

The consensus is that they would do business in the country irrespective of the outcome of the bases issue, the study showed.

The investors, according to the IBCP, have made their investments in the belief that the calculated risks in doing business here are within viable limits.

Seventy percent of those interviewed by the study group revealed plans of expanding their business ventures, with or without the military bases, in order to take advantage of the increasingly visible economic recovery, and of the continuing economic prosperity in developed countries.

About 50 percent expressed interest in the proposed commercial and recreational complexes, the international retirement zone and the dairy project.

They even proposed the inclusion of other alternative projects, such as aquaculture and ship breaking at the Subic Naval Base reservations.

Large American companies here, in fact, do not have contingency plans in the event of U.S. military pullout.

Likewise, three of the more prominent local business empires, the Gokongwei, Henry Sy and Ayala business conglomerates showed interest in developing the proposed international retirement zone and in setting up the commercial and recreational complexes as mentioned in the IBCP.

The study also said Taiwanese and Japanese officials were bullish about prospects in the Philippines. It said the potential Taiwanese investors would prefer to invest in aquaculture and in wood industries.

The potential Japanese investors would be interested in garments and food processing while Danish and Dutch investors want to invest in large scale dairy farms.

Statement on U.S. Visit, Soviet Protocol Viewed
HK1904123589 Manila MANILA STANDARD
in English 18 Apr 89 p 12

[From column by Emil P. Jurado: "Cory Puts U.S. Embassy in a Fix"]

[Text] Malacanang may not realize it, but the President may have committed a diplomatic faux pas when she stated during an American businessman's call at the Guest House that she would like to visit his country this year and perhaps address the U.S. Congress again as she did in 1986. Statements like this from the President should be made only after proper consultations with the U.S. Embassy here, and upon prior notification of the U.S. State Department. They are never done out of whim or through off-the-cuff statements.

Now, the U.S. Embassy is in a fix because it has to follow through this state visit with Washington, like it or not. Now suppose Washington thumbs down this visit. Somebody should tell Malacanang that there are such things as diplomatic protocol and consultations on state visits by the President. Nakakahiya [embarrassing]!

"The Russians Are Coming", the STANDARD headline blurted out last week in the wake of the entry of a Russian fishing vessel registered in the name of a Filipino company. The boat docked right beside the U.S. embassy along Roxas Boulevard. There's no doubt that the Russians are coming as a result of the protocol of negotiations signed by President Aquino last March 14, expanding trade as well as economic, scientific and technical cooperation on a long-term basis with the Soviet Union. Included in the protocol of negotiations are the servicing and repair of Soviet shipping vessels in the Philippines, Aeroflot landings, rehabilitation of the PNR [Philippine National Railway] and the setting up of Soviet communications system in the country.

This means that the Philippines is officially giving the Soviets complete access to the country's air, sea and land territory, similar to Clark's and Subic's unhampered operations in the Philippines under the MBA or Military Bases Agreement. The irony is that the Soviets support insurgency in 63 provinces by 67 guerilla fronts, 728 towns and 11,392 out of more than 42,000 barangays, based on a 1988 official PC [Philippine Constabulary] report. If Malacanang is trying to do a balancing act between the Soviets and the Americans, it's clearly dangerous. Like they say, when two giant elephants fight, ants like us get trampled on.

Armed Forces Protect Rice Research Institute
HK1904042389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 19 Apr 89 p 9

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] Los Banos, Laguna—military authorities met Monday with security officers of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) here to devise a plan to protect the 260-hectare facility in case of an attack by extremist groups.

The defense plan includes the deployment of an Army platoon within the facility to augment the small security force which the research institute maintains.

Col. Manuel Oxaes, deputy commander of the National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC), said IRRI officials have asked for military assistance after they were advised by U.S. Embassy to take measures to preempt extremist attacks.

In a security briefing with military authorities, Pedro G. Banzon, IRRI's chief security officer, said communist guerrillas have been moving around the facility during the past two months. He said there were also reported sightings of armed men in Barangay Hutlo-Tuntungin, one of the six villages covered by the research facility.

Banzon, a former military instructor at the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) in Baguio City, said that they also received memorandums and advisories from the U.S. Embassy in Manila on security matters.

Banzon said he was informed by some barangay officials that a band led by Tirso Alcantara of the New People's Army (NPA) Banahaw command has been visiting Hutlo-Tuntungin frequently.

Alcantara, who is a native of Magdalena town also in Laguna is a popular guerrilla leader. He operates in the remote villages on the slopes of Mount Banahaw in Laguna and Quezon.

The rebels were apparently planning an attack on the facility's armory and motor pool to steal guns, ammunition, radio equipment, vehicles and other supplies.

"Taking some foreign hostages or extorting from these people seemed to be remote," Banzon told NCRDC authorities. "We are only monitoring their movements and activities. We wanted to stay neutral."

The research institute is funded by 22 countries including the United States, Japan and West Germany. There are about 2,000 to 3,000 staffers working in IRRI's laboratory and experimental ricefields.

About 15 to 20 percent of the technicians, staff and researchers in the research institute are foreigners from other rice-producing countries.

Banzon said there have been threats and extortion letters sent to some foreigners living outside the IRRI compound. However, most of these letters were found to be "manufactured" by criminal elements.

"We don't want to take chances," he said. "Some personnel, especially foreigners, might really be targets of attacks by the rebels."

Military authorities are also concerned over the security at the facilities because of the implications once the rebels succeeded in breaking in.

Oxales said perimeter defenses are being tightened while Army patrols would be sent out more often to preempt rebel intrusions. The local PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] will also provide security to foreigners connected with the institute, he added.

Some form of training would also be given to IRRI's security men to prepare them for harassments and attacks from rebel and terrorist groups.

The U.S. embassy wrote the PC-INP a letter a week ago advising them to take "appropriate security measures" against any terrorist attacks on U.S. personnel and installations to mark the third anniversary of the U.S. retaliatory attack on Libya.

Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP chief, responded by alerting on Saturday military units in regions 1, 3, 7, and 11 where there are American military installations.

The Americans were "very concerned" over the security of its men and facilities after an extremist group bombed the U.S. naval relay station in Benguet two weeks ago.

Communist guerrillas admitted the attack and described the bombing as a "punitive act".

Two Senators Assail Government's Sabah Decision
HK1904043189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Apr 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] Two senators yesterday assailed the government's decision to drop the Philippine territorial claim on the East Malaysian state of Sabah.

Sen. Sotero H. Laurel said "it is like giving away Batangas or Mindanao."

Sen. Aquilino Pimentel Jr. said any move by the executive branch to drop the country's territorial claim over Sabah needs the concurrence of both Houses of Congress and the people in the south, specifically those residing within the Sulu Sultanate.

Pimentel said contrary to the belief of some foreign affairs officials, the plan to scuttle the country's rights over Sabah may even deteriorate the already tense situation in the South.

Laurel said the Sabah claim cannot be renounced by anyone, including the President, "anything that's a territory of this country."

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said the decision on Sabah was "a signal to normalize relations between the Philippines and Malaysia and will enable the Philippine government to solve the problems facing Filipino workers in Sabah and fishermen caught fishing in the border areas."

"The same problems we face in the South are very critical. We cannot begin to resolve them unless we begin to normalize relations with Malaysia, Manglapus said."

Laurel said the Philippines has a territorial claim, while the heirs of the Sultan of Sulu have a proprietary claim.

Manglapus said the heirs led by Princess Denchurain Kiram, who talked to President Aquino, said they decided to abandon their claim to Sabah because "we want peace."

WB Approves in Principle \$60-Million Loan
HK2004043389 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 20 Apr 89 p 3

[By Ma. Minerva A. Matibag]

[Text] The World Bank [WB] has approved in principle a \$60-million loan which will double the capital base of three guarantee fund institutions—the Guarantee Fund

for Small and Medium Enterprises (GFSME), the Quedan Guarantee Fund Board (QGFB) and the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC).

The loan, which will be given at concessionary rates, is intended to expand the coverage of the three guarantee institutions so that they may assist more farmers. It will be used to regionalize the operations of the three institutions and provide more small loans to borrowers in the rural areas. Out of the \$60 million, \$30 million will go to QGFB and \$25 million to GFSME. The rest will be made available to PCIC.

Department of Agriculture (DA) Assistant Secretary Bruce Tolentino said a World Bank team was in the final stages of appraising the loan. He added that the guarantee institutions may avail themselves of the \$60-million loan by the first quarter of 1990.

However, the DA has yet to seek a clearance from the Department of Finance (DOF) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) for the loan. All government departments are required to seek DOF and NEDA approval for foreign loans because debt servicing for these loans is allotted in the annual national budget.

GFSME is expected to get \$25 million or approximately P [pesos] 525 million of the \$60-million World Bank loan. This will enable the guarantee institution to push through with new guarantee programs under the 1989 to 1992 plan. These programs are aimed at servicing the needs of small farmers, particularly beneficiaries of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and farmers, cooperatives. GFSME backs loans ranging from P50,000 to P2 million for agricultural production and food processing. On the other hand, cooperatives and farmers groups engaged in agri-business in the rural areas can borrow up to P20 million with GFSME guarantee.

Half of the loan, or about \$30 million (roughly P630 million), will be used for two purposes: (a) beef up QGFB's capital for its four existing guarantee programs for rice and corn and (b) finance QGFB'S two new programs to be launched next year. The programs—Farmers Satellite Warehouse and Grains Trading Center are expected to help improve the quality of grains through the construction of warehouses and drying facilities. The warehouse program calls for the construction of 1,000 satellite warehouses with solar dryers in six rice-producing areas from 1990 to 1992.

Laurel Speaks on Aquino's Alleged Failures
HK2004042589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 20 Apr 89 pp 1, 7

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, on a visit in Washington DC, has scored the Aquino administration's alleged failure to meet the nation's expectations.

Laurel delivered the blast in a speech prepared for delivery before the Center of Democracy in the U.S. capital, a copy of which was delivered to the INQUIRER office yesterday.

In the speech, Laurel said: "The (communist) insurgency has not abated. Neither has an inordinate crime rate. There is a total breakdown of peace and order."

He also cited a report by the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights which documented over 2,000 violations, including "forcible disappearances, salvagings [killings], arbitrary detentions and torture" which, he said had not been denied by President Aquino.

He said that while there was no question that the Philippine economy was at last "breaking out of a morass of stagnation," prices have risen while wages have stagnated in real forms.

"The whole nation is now bracing itself for the cruel blows that are expected to fall any time now on the economic and social well-being of the common man as a result of the new (International Monetary Fund) prescriptions," Laurel said.

He said the quality of Philippine justice has also deteriorated, forcing many citizens to "routinely take the law into their own hands."

In the same speech, the vice president said that "subject to an agreement on specific terms, we (opposition) are prepared to have the (RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military) Bases Agreement extended beyond 1991 for another five to 10 years.

Earlier in an interview, Laurel said former President Marcos should be allowed to leave Hawaii and return home to die.

"I think, he should be allowed to return—not only to die in his own country but to face whatever charges will be filed against him. Let the Filipino people decide the case," he said.

Laurel dismissed the idea that Marcos' return to his homeland—dead or alive—would spark unrest.

"I don't buy that. I think they are overrating Marcos. I don't think his return would cause that kind of destabilization.

Laurel met with Marcos last February, sparking speculation that he was looking for support from Marcos supporters as he began to work with an opposition party in advance of the 1992 elections.

But Laurel said his interest was "national reconciliation." He said Marcos' message, which he would not reveal, did not involve a "deal" but "was something that might straighten out things."

Admits 1992 Presidential Bid

HK2004101789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0950 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] In Washington, Vice President Salvador Laurel admitted he has plans to run for president in the 1992 presidential elections. He said that there is a great chance that President Aquino would run for reelection despite her continued denial.

In his meeting with the U.S. National Press Club, he voiced his complaints against the present administration. He also mentioned his lack of any specific role as the Philippines' vice president which according to him gave him enough time to travel around. He said he has considered resigning as vice president, but decided to stay and help establish a strong and unified opposition.

Talks on Minimum Wage Increase Fail

HK2004092589 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] The talks held between President Aquino and laborer leaders was a failure. The parties were not able to reach a decision on the minimum wage issue. Here is Jennifer Postigo of Mobile 18:

[Begin recording] [Postigo] After almost 2 hours of dialogue between President Aquino, labor leaders and several cabinet members, no decision has been reached on the minimum wage increase.

The meeting was attended by Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon, National and Economic Development Authority Director Solita Monsod, Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion, Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez, Metro Manila Commission Chief Elfren Cruz, Democrito Mendoza of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, Sel Joson, and Pat Menson of the Labor Advisory Consultative Council. Although the KMU [1 May movement] was invited, the group was not represented in the meeting.

According to Press Secretary Teddy Benigno, there were tedious exchanges of views between the labor leaders and government officials on the issue which prompted the president to propose to Secretary Drilon to conduct another study for a new minimum wage increase. Benigno also said that the president asked concerned officials to give priority to the implementation of livelihood projects around the country because according to her this is one of the country's needs. [Benigno passage indistinct] [end recording]

Meanwhile, KMU stood firm in its position on the wage issue. Lito Villar of the KMU stressed that should the government refuse to grant their demand for a 30-peso minimum wage increase, extensive protests may take place. He announced KMU's opposition to the regionalization in salary as proposed by Senator Ernesto Herrera, and also to the proposed 25-peso wage increase which

reportedly will be gradually implemented until January next year. He added that if his group wanted to talk to the president, it would only be to inform her of their position.

Constabulary Officers Oppose Police Bill

HK2004041789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 20 Apr 89 p 7

[By staff members Manny Mogato and Sammy Santos]

[Text] Constabulary officers yesterday urged congressional leaders to recall a bill creating the Philippine National Police [PNP], saying the proposed measure was biased in favor of the police.

In a manifesto circulated in PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] camps in Metro Manila, the PC officers also sought the ouster of Rep. Rodrigo Gutang as chairman of the powerful House committee on security and law and order.

They charged that Gutang had displayed "an unmistakable bias in favor of the police."

The PNP bill has been calendared for second reading at the House of Representatives.

In asking for the recall of the bill, the officers asked the Gutang committee to incorporate in the controversial bill "meritorious observations" made during last Monday's public hearing held at the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Commission Officers' club in Camp Aguinaldo.

But the PC officers claimed the public hearing was "done to humor the PC-INP officers and men only."

In calling for Gutang's ouster from the House committee, the young officers "believed that Congressman Gutang cannot be fair anymore due to some unexplainable reasons."

They criticized the public hearing as a much-delayed reaction. They also assailed the committee for its inability to consider the side of the PC officers and men during early deliberations on the bill.

"The public hearing itself is unusual for the House committee to conduct...at a time when the committee has reported out the bill and its second reading at the House floor," the manifesto said.

The PC officers also accused Gutang of misleading the public in announcing that the Sumulong bill is not the Administration certified bill.

They also charged that two members of Gutang's committee "have been allegedly influenced indirectly or directly" by a media campaign orchestrated by a public relations firm which has "tailored out the bill in favor of the police force."

Court Employees Threaten Nationwide Strike

HK1904045989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 19 Apr 89 p 8

[Text] Some 24,000 court employees all over the country will go on strike Monday, an action which could paralyze the operations of lower courts nationwide.

Orlando Alcantara, president of the Philippine Association of Court Employees [PACE] said the strike will be carried out until their seven-point demand, including standardization of all government workers' salaries, is met.

Orlando said their activities would include rallies in front of Malacanang, Congress and the budget and management department.

"We will go on strike to air our disgust over our oppressively low salaries," Alcantara said as he scored the inaction of government officials over their plight.

Alcantara and some 100 PACE members went to the Supreme Court yesterday to talk with Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan.

PACE, which is composed of 13 regional chapters nationwide, is also demanding the immediate increase of the judiciary's budget, implementation of its fiscal autonomy, among other things.

Alcantara said the strikers will include branch clerks, stenographers and other rank and file personnel.

Branch clerks "who are all lawyers receive only P [pesos] 3,500 monthly and they are the highest compensated among trial court employees." Court aides get the lowest monthly salary at P700 each, he said.

Chief Justice Supportive of Workers

HK1904102189 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan is supportive of the demands of court employees for additional salaries and benefits, but said that the Supreme Court is helpless on the issue. He told "Liberty in Action" [radio program] that their demands are dependent on Congress which is presently conducting studies and recommendations to standardize salaries of government employees. Should the court employees push through with their strike on Monday [24 April], Justice Fernan said that he will not stop them. According to him, they are conducting consultations with leaders of the court employees to resolve the problem without resorting to a strike. Here is the interview with Justice Fernan:

[Begin Fernan recording in English] They've been wanting to enjoy increases and fringe benefits which I feel they're entitled to receive. But it's unfortunate that the Supreme Court, just by itself, cannot remedy the situation.

Yesterday, I met with the leaders of the Court Employees Association, and we had a very meaningful dialogue with the representatives. We made them understand that while I will not stop them if they decide to go, to resort to mass action on Monday, I cautioned them not to act precipitately, and that if it is possible to find a remedy before Monday, then we will do so.

Now, I have requested our chief financial and management officer to go with them to visit the people who have something to say regarding these increases in benefits and salaries. I asked Cora Ordonez to arrange a visit, together with the officers of the Court Employees Association with Congressman Rolando Andaya who is the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, to Senator Neptali Gonzales who is the chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, to Secretary Carague or Undersecretary Cabuquit, so that these people, these officials will be vested with the hope that they can come up with the solution to the problems of the court employees. [end recording]

Ileto, De Villa Oppose Soldiers Cash Rewards

HK2004102789 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto and Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa are against the proposed bill granting cash rewards to soldiers. Cesar Chavez of Mobile 9 reports:

[Begin recording] [Chavez] National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief General Renato S. de Villa countered the proposed bill granting monetary rewards for soldiers' achievements. The bill, discussed during the Senate committee on national defense hearing, was submitted by Senator Joey Lina. Ileto and De Villa think that if each soldier is rewarded money for his achievements in the field—while fighting the rebels, or because of some extraordinary feat—there will be a general attitude in the military in which the goal would be to receive cash rewards.

[Ileto in English] In that case, it is something that one does beyond the call of service, beyond the call of duty. And this is the price for any soldier [words indistinct]. But if we put a [words indistinct], then everybody will just be vying for it, not for the pride of helping the country, but just for getting P [pesos] 200 to keep. Secondly, my objection is if that bill would [words indistinct] to apply this [words indistinct]. There are so many decorations [words indistinct] in determining whether you get the bronze star or the silver star. [end recording]

Military Raids House of Honasan's Brother

HK2004111789 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] Bing Formento from Mobile Unit No 11 reports:

[Begin recording] [Formento] We were able to reach General Renato de Villa in Camp Aguinaldo and asked him about the raid by military operatives on the house of renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan's brother in Lagro, Quezon City. The report of the Presidential Security Group and the Northern Police said they were able to confiscate three high-powered guns. The raiders were delayed for several minutes. Honasan and five of his men had just left the house before they made the search.

[De Villa] I did not order the raid. I repeat, I did not order the raid. Whoever is the commander there must have been the one leading. You have to understand that I do not have to issue all the directives. There are commanders who take the initiative. I do not direct all the movements of our personnel because authority is delegated.

[Reporter] Have you received a report, sir?

[De Villa] Not yet.

[Formento] But according to the report we received from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence service, the raid took place at 1800 yesterday. Quezon City Regional Trial Court Executive Judge (Philomen Mendoza) issued the search warrant on the house of Romeo Honasan Jr, Colonel Honasan's younger brother. The house is located in Block 86 No 2, Lagro Subdivision, barangay Pasong Putik, Novaliches, Quezon City. The report says that Romeo is in Saudi Arabia and that the couple Abdon and Luzviminda Alfante is managing the house. It was learned that Mendoza issued the search warrant following reports received by the military that the Honasans were keeping ammunition in the house. The raid was carried out last night and high-powered guns and bullets, which were hidden in a room, were recovered. Among the things confiscated were a 9mm pistol, a Galil assault rifle, a caliber 5.2 [word indistinct], a mini Uzi, a box of bullets, a metal (?armor cache), and 5 boxes of 9-mm caliber bullets. According to reports, the renegade colonel, with four to five bodyguards, has been frequenting the house. They were believed to be there yesterday. But they must have been tipped about the raid and left the place.

Relatives of Gringo Honasan, particularly the house residents, have complained that the police operatives looted valuable items. General Renato de Villa has ordered investigations on this matter. According to latest reports, the police involved in the raid have been disarmed by the military. [end recording]

Military Releases CPP Leader Capegsan

HK2004102389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] The military today released captured communist leader Ignacio Capegsan after all the charges filed against him have been dropped for lack of evidence. PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Major General Ramon Montano has ordered his release. Capegsan, CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] finance bureau chief, was

arrested last year at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport while leaving the country. He and his wife were in possession of false passports. The cases filed against him, i.e. falsifying public documents, illegal possession of firearms, and rebellion have all been dropped.

Police Lacked Court Warrant

HK2004090789 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Manila, April 20 (AFP)—The military said Thursday it had freed Ignacio Capegsan, the reputed number three man of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), after failing to have him convicted of rebellion and illegal arms possession.

A lower court ruled last month that there was no evidence to convict Mr. Capegsan, named by the military as CPP deputy secretary-general, of charges of rebellion, illegal possession of firearms and falsification of documents.

Paramilitary Constabulary intelligence chief Colonel Gerardo Flores said there was "no reason to further hold" Mr. Capegsan after his acquittal, a military statement said.

Mr. Capegsan, 40, was formally released on Wednesday, it said.

He has admitted that he was once the number three man in the CPP, but said he had resigned by the time he was arrested at Manila airport in November.

Arresting officers had said he was carrying a passport under an alias and was about to leave for California, where many Filipino-Americans live, to raise funds for the insurgents.

Police said they found an assault rifle and a pistol during a raid on Mr. Capegsan's house, but the judge who acquitted him said the police had violated the Constitution by entering his home and seizing the firearms without a court warrant.

Sorsogon Residents Condemn Guerrilla Terrorism

HK1904112689 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 19 Apr 89 p 9

[Text] Sorsogon residents taking part in the burial Monday of victim of a crossfire between communists rebels and policemen denounced "terroristic activities" of the guerrillas, military said.

The funeral marchers, according to Camp Aguinaldo, carried placards condemning the guerrilla raid on the Irosin police station last week that killed two bystanders, including Nenita Salamida, who was buried Monday.

Earlier, funeral marchers to the burial of Genoveva Gamba, the other victim, staged a similar protest march last Thursday.

Meanwhile, five New People's army rebels and a Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] member were killed while two government troopers were wounded in separate clashes Saturday in Zamboanga del Sur and Eastern Samar.

Army Chief Maj. Gen. Mariano Adalena said that members of the 14th Infantry Battalion encountered some 40 communist rebels in Canavit, Samar while on patrol mission.

A 10-minute gunfight ensued, resulting in the killing of five rebels, Adalena said.

An MNLF member was slain while two soldiers were wounded when students of the Scout Rangers officers course clashed with the MNLF Lost Command in Subanita, Olutanga Island, Zamboanga del Sur, the army chief said in another report.

Thailand

Article Asserts U.S. Applying Political Pressure
BK2004090589 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
19 Apr 89 p 4

[Article: "Grandpa Sitthi, Who Has Held the Destiny of the Country's Foreign Affairs for Nearly a Decade, Can Hardly Breathe Because His Nose Is Being Pinched"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It could be said that having the same foreign minister for nearly a decade benefits management of the Foreign Ministry because the ministry officials have become thoroughly familiar with the minister's policies.

A change in the Thai Foreign Ministry portfolio probably would create great news throughout the world and cause many countries to watch closely if a change in Thai foreign policy will follow.

This is because Thailand's friends consider Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila as representing Thai foreign policy, more so than the policy which the government delivered to parliament or any new policies which the government may implement to remedy certain situations.

The great stability in the foreign minister's position has enabled Thailand's trade and bilateral relations with other countries to proceed smoothly, taking into account Thailand's policy of putting political relations before trade.

But more and more obstacles have disrupted this smoothness and could cause mutual good relations to stumble and fail, as if reaching an unexpected dead end.

This also applies to trade between Thailand and the United States, which is subject to the great pressure arising from the issue of Section 301 of the U.S. trade act

and U.S. demands for protection of intellectual property and medicine patents which the Foreign, Commerce, and Public Health Ministries have so far been unable to effectively solve.

It shows that the policy of putting political relations before trade, which the Foreign Ministry has been applying successfully with many friendly countries, does not work with Thailand's great friend.

It could be that Thailand no longer serves U.S. needs as it once did.

Therefore, U.S. regard for Thailand is no longer what it used to be. The thinking at present pertains to whatever economic interest it can wring out of small developing countries through oppression.

Thailand has realized this change of scene and is trying to be self-reliant by turning to other markets.

But Thailand's attempt, such as its policy of converting the battlefield in Indochina into a marketplace, has encountered obstructions.

Diplomatic pressure has been generated to force Thailand to curtail its private relationship with the Phnom Penh leader and the efforts to pave the way for direct trade with Indochina by Thai businessmen instead of letting other countries bypass it to trade with Indochina.

Thailand's efforts to establish ties with Burma have also faced political obstacles designed to prevent it from achieving economic self-reliance.

Now that a political dead end has been reached which the Foreign Ministry seems unable to remedy, the government must come up with effective solutions. To leave the problem in the foreign minister's hands too long would not be productive.

The energy to fight the problem, which seemed strong in the beginning, has weakened.

Grandpa Sitthi is suffering from loss of breath because our great friend is pinching his nose.

The only way to survive is for the Thai people throughout the country to unite to fight to the end for justice.

Official Cautions About U.S. Trade Retaliation
BK2004083589 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, said yesterday that Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi's trip to the United States was aimed at steering the U.S. Government away from targeting Thailand as a candidate for retaliation under Section 301.

The U.S. Government has been pondering trade retaliation against unfair trading partners, including Thailand which is said to have provided inadequate protection to U.S. goods. Intellectual property protection is the key issue. Under Section 301, the U.S. trade representative is empowered to retaliate against those trading partners by erecting tariff barriers on the exports to American markets.

M.R. Kasemsamoson was reported to have hosted a luncheon for representatives of 10 American firms during which he cautioned that, by including Thailand in the retaliation list under Section 301, Thai-U.S. trade will be dampened at a time when the flow is growing strongly to surpass U.S.\$5 billion annually.

He also said the issue of intellectual property protection is not as serious as reported in the media because losses from the absence of computer software and pharmaceutical products protection amounted to only U.S.\$50 million. To this, the 10 American firms have agreed to help Thailand escape retaliation.

M.R. Kasemsamoson also spent time talking to Richard Solomon, assistant secretary for the East Asian and Pacific affairs; Richard Armitage, secretary of the Army Department; Robert Kimmit, under secretary of the State Department for political affairs; who were informed that, if the U.S. Government were to invoke Section 301 against Thai exports, the bilateral relations could go sour, particularly when Vice President Dan Quayle is scheduled to visit Thailand early next month. The Thai Government will come under tremendous pressure as a result, he added.

M.R. Kasemsamoson explained to the U.S. officials that Thailand has adopted several measures to improve its intellectual property protection, notably its participation in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. M.R. Kasemsamoson also met with Bob Packwood, one of the most influential Republican senators from Oregon and a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Trade, who promised to find ways to help Thailand out.

Daily on Computer Software, Drug Patent Issue
BK1904155589 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
16 Apr 89 p 11

[Article by Khom Khieo: "Intellectual Property and Free Trade"]

[Text] The GATT meeting in Geneva last Saturday failed to remove conflicts over the intellectual property rights between the industrialized countries and Third World nations.

The United States and other developed countries are under heavy pressure exerted by their businessmen, especially by the pharmaceutical manufacturing, electronics, and other high-technology industries. These inventors want pirating countries to draft regulations to prevent patent violations because they, instead of earning thousands of millions of dollars annually, lose some money to the pirates.

Thailand has a copyright law, which provides protection mostly for local inventions, such as literary works, dramas, arts, music, audiovisual materials, movies, and other works in literature, science, and arts. However, the law does not include computers, which have become very popular products in line with better economic conditions.

At present, no Thai lawyers are able to give specific definitions for the word "software," which still cannot be interpreted legally. However, some lawyers are of the opinion that computer software may be classified as an audiovisual material under the 1978 Copyright Bill, which means that it should receive protection under Thai law. In addition, the countries which are members of the Berne Convention, of which Thailand is also a member, will receive copyright protection under Thai law as well.

It is clear that countries in Asia such as Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and even Thailand, have adapted software materials from developed countries for local use. After a certain period, these countries are able to produce computer programs and send these products for sale in developed countries.

These countries except Thailand have all passed the process of developing the products although they have been pressed by, and faced retaliatory measures from, the big countries.

Considering the viewpoint of farsighted businessmen, it is worth GSP [generalized system of preferences] privileges for some products to be cut, for the benefits gained from fast high technological development will have continuous effects on trade and big-scale businesses for the country in the future.

Thailand is in the process of developing and inventing new technologies. Now that Thailand is under pressure from big countries it has to consider the issue urgently, as the Thai people are concerned when friendly countries express dissatisfaction.

It is time for us to consider our stand on what we should choose—to develop high technology and other businesses in the future or just to maintain our reputation as a country with good manners.

Both the Thai and the U.S. representatives evidence hope that the computer software issue is still negotiable by awaiting a ruling by the Thai court, which will take about 2 years.

However, the computer software issue is not as serious as another issue. The United States has exerted pressure on Thailand to deal with local pharmaceutical manufacturers who have used U.S. pharmaceutical formulas to produce medicines to compete with products from the United States, causing the inventors of the medicines to lose a large amount of income.

Regarding the pharmaceutical patent issue, Thailand only provides protection for the production process, or so-called "pharmaceutical formula." But, the United States wants the protection to cover the chemical substances which are used in producing medicines. The Public Health Ministry has explained that such a protection will increase the prices of pharmaceutical products and cause a few Western companies to monopolize the pharmaceutical business.

An adverse consequence is that if Thailand agrees to provide pharmaceutical patent protection, about 200 local pharmaceutical factories will be adversely affected. Over 80 percent of the Thai pharmaceutical factories are small-scale factories which have developed from family pharmaceutical industries. These factories like to copy foreign medicine products and then produce them for sale to the people. It is certain that their prices are cheaper than the expensive foreign products and are suitable for the low-income Thai.

Almost all medicines on sale in the country have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration Committee of the Public Health Ministry. If Thailand agrees with the U.S. demand, the local pharmaceutical industry will have to pay a large amount of money for copyright rights. And if they cannot cope with the high cost, they will turn to produce illicit medicine products which are not registered with the Food and Drug Administration Committee. This will cause an adverse impact on drug control and innocent people.

In fact, it is generally accepted that the present Thai pharmaceutical industry meets international standards, especially the basic medicines for daily life, such as antipyretics and painkillers, and pharmaceutically related industry like bandages, cotton, and gauze. All these products have standard quality and have been exported to neighboring countries.

It would be better if the United States refrains from applying Section 301 if Thailand agrees to provide protection for new pharmaceutical patents in the future. However, it is a moot point if Thailand will receive more benefits and how much we are sure that the United States will not use Section 301 to put pressure on other Thai products if we agree to the demand.

As long as Thailand is a developing country, its people are too poor to get the full benefit of the basic health care. Which should we choose: To provide protection for Western pharmaceutical producers and pay billions of baht for copyright rights, or let tens of millions of poor Thai farmers struggle to find money to buy expensive medicines?

SRV Ambassador Comments on Relations, Cambodia
BK2004014589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Apr 89 p 8

[Excerpts from "prepared note" of 19 April speech on Cambodia delivered by SRV Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai to Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in Bangkok]

[Text] With the joint declaration on April 5 by Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, the decade-long Kampuchean problem is now coming to its conclusion. The decision to withdraw completely the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea by September 1989 has reaffirmed the agreements reached at JIM-1 [Jakarta informal meeting] and JIM-2 on the external aspect of the Kampuchean problem, namely: the total pull-out of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea to be linked with the prevention of the re-establishment of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the cessation of arms supplies to all the Kampuchean parties, the prevention of civil war and the setting up of an effective international control mechanism and the convening of an international conference to guarantee the independence, neutrality, non-alignment of Kampuchea and the agreements reached on Kampuchea. This decision is also under the framework of the solemnly-declared commitments by the People's Republic of China and other parties to put a complete end to military aid to all of the Kampuchean parties concurrently with the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

The declaration of April 5 has also helped push ahead the dialogue between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, and that among the Kampuchean parties so as to settle Kampuchea's internal issues, opening the prospect for a comprehensive solution to the Kampuchean question in a foreseeable future.

At present, the question which draws most public attention is whether the cessation of military aid to all the Kampuchean parties shall be carried out. If this turns out to be a failure, it will be almost impossible to prevent a civil war, thus, the danger of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime will be a real one. It will also be impossible to encourage the Kampuchean parties to talk with one another.

I am on the side of the optimistic. I am convinced that the Kampuchean question would be settled by September 1989.

In parallel with the efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean question and to consolidate peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the countries in the region are preparing for a multi-sided cooperation in the post-Kampuchean settlement period. As for me, our region has in reality entered this period. An ever closer regional cooperation, coupled with the expansion of economic relations between the countries in the region and the economic powers and others, especially the Asian-Pacific countries, will promote the opportunities for development for each country, strengthen national and regional capacity of adaptability to the fast changing international economic situation.

That is the reason why Vietnam has stated her readiness to adhere to the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (signed by ASEAN leaders in their first summit in Bali) and her willingness to join ASEAN. Also for this reason, the Vietnamese government highly appreciates Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning Indochina from a war-zone into a trade-zone, considering it as one of the most dynamic and positive factors of this region, which is in accordance with the general trend in the world.

The Vietnamese-Thai relations have turned to a new page of friendship and cooperation, meeting the profound desire of the peoples of the two countries.

Taking into account of the present economic and political situation in the region and the world, and its trend of development, I think that the relations between Vietnam and Thailand, which we are building now, will have a good basis to be durable and lasting.

The government and people of Vietnam hold that the relations between Vietnam and Thailand are essential to peace and development of the region. Vietnam's fundamental policy is to build good neighbouring relations and expand long-term cooperation with Thailand on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

Here, I am also among the optimists. Undoubtedly, this year or next year will witness new significant developments in the relations between Vietnam and Thailand.

Having defined economic development as top priority, Vietnam has been carrying out large-scale reforms so as to facilitate the expansion of various economic sectors, including family economy and private sector, as well as to promote international cooperation and attract foreign investments.

The reforms have brought about significant achievements; anyhow, difficulties are still numerous. The important thing is that now reform is not only the intention of the leaders, but it has also become a cause of the masses.

Appeals to Government

BK2004014389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Apr 89 p 4

[Excerpts] Details of the International Control and Supervision Commission (ICC) proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Phnom Penh in their April 5 declaration are negotiable, Vietnamese Ambassador Le Mai said last night.

The commission mentioned in the declaration is "just an invitation" and the parties involved including Vietnam are holding consultations over the matter, he said.

"If anyone has any specific amendment or proposal to make, then they can put it up. But the question is this is the first time we proposed in a very concrete way an international mechanism which has the basis in reality, and also is adapted to new situation," he said.

In the April 5 declaration, in which Vietnam also announced its decision to withdraw from Kampuchea by September this year, Hanoi proposed that members of the commission include India, Poland, Canada, Indonesia, and a personal representative of the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He said Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) advocated reactivation of the 1954 Geneva Conference ICC in the joint declaration because "it was the only one international commission that has worked quite successfully in Kampuchea in observing the regrouping of the military forces in 1954-55, and in 1956 they protected the neutrality of Kampuchea."

Mr Le Mai added that the declaration has taken changing circumstances into account as shown by the inclusion of Indonesia and a UN representative.

On the reaction of ASEAN and other countries to the joint declaration of withdrawal by September, Mr Le Mai said so far he has not heard of any opposition or rejection.

"When I met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the morning of April 5, he said he's happy about the withdrawal and he asked me to clarify some points.

"I told him that this is our position, for instance, ICC. Of course, we will listen to the views of others. If any party has any particular amendment or proposal we can put in on the table and discuss it together.

"But I appeal to Thailand and other countries to take into account the fact that time is running out.

"We have no time now, September is very near," he said.
[passage omitted]

Commenting last night on the question of Vietnamese refugees, Mr Le Mai said Vietnam has consistently taken the effort to stop its people from leaving the country illegally.

"We succeed in doing that at times, and don't at other times. It's the same thing for Thai authorities to stop fishermen from fishing in foreign territorial waters. The problem can't be solved overnight."

However, he said, with a series of preparatory meetings going on for the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees in Geneva, a solution to the problem should be found eventually.

Observers Remain 'Skeptical'

BK2004013989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Apr 89 p 2

[By Sinfa Tansarawut]

[Text] Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand yesterday cast fresh doubt on Hanoi's commitment to withdraw troops unconditionally from Kampuchea by September 30 of this year.

In remarks made at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand last night, Ambassador Le Mai repeated a withdrawal pledge made initially on April 5. But he left wide open the possibility of an extended or renewed Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea after September 30, particularly if outside aid to Khmer resistance groups were continued.

"We will withdraw our troops totally, and that is a solid commitment," Le Mai said.

But the envoy also gave scenarios in which the Vietnamese forces could return.

If foreign aid to any of the three resistance factions fighting the Vietnam-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) continued past the September deadline, Le Mai said, the PRK would be justified in requesting outside military help.

"In that case, the PRK will reserve its right to call upon the other countries," the ambassador said.

"And Vietnam will watch...and follow those other countries."

In a prepared statement, Le Mai said the pullout would be "linked with the prevention of the re-establishment of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, (and) the cessation of arms supplied to all the Kampuchean parties."

Le Mai spoke two weeks after officials from Vietnam and the PRK announced a September 30 pullout of troops from Kampuchea. In previous announcements the Vietnamese had said their withdrawal would not be completed until the end of 1990 unless a political settlement of the Kampuchean war was in place.

Ambassador Le Mai last night said the withdrawal announcement fell within the framework of a series of commitments made at recent talks held at Jakarta. One of those commitments, he insisted, had been the end of all foreign aid to the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and the third resistance faction, led by Khmer Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

But observers here remain skeptical, about both the credibility of the Vietnamese pledge and the chances that the chief supporters of the resistance—Thailand, China and the United States—will cut off supplies when Vietnam says its last troops are gone.

Both Thailand and China have funded the Khmer Rouge. U.S. President George Bush is seeking a \$2 million increase, to \$7.5 million, in funding for the other two resistance groups, and French military supplies for Sihanouk's army were reportedly delivered earlier this week.

"The problem is quite simple," Ambassador Le Mai said last night. "The Vietnamese are determined to withdraw all our troops by September."

"The responsibility will rest on the shoulders of those who still supply arms to the Khmer factions."

In answering reporters' questions, Le Mai said he believes the cessation of foreign arms supplies would stop fighting between the Khmer resistance forces and the PRK after a Vietnamese withdrawal.

He admitted fighting would probably continue in Kampuchea among the various Khmer factions even after the stop of foreign arms supplies. But he said the fight would "not be very big, would not be very fierce and the fighting would not be long."

An actual ceasefire should be the subject of negotiations among the Khmer factions themselves, the ambassador said, "because by September we would not be there."

There have been reports that the rival Khmer factions have been storing arms for use in the event of continued fighting within Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese ambassador also repeated Hanoi's rejection of a United Nations peacekeeping force to supervise the terms of any political settlements.

He said the UN would be "too partial" as a guarantor of a settlement. The UN recognizes the Khmer resistance forces, which include the Khmer Rouge, as the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

Le Mai said the International Control and Supervision Commission used during the implementation of a 1954 Geneva agreement on Kampuchea should be revived to supervise the withdrawal and any subsequent agreements. He said the 1954 body, which included troops from Canada, India and Poland, had been the region's only international commission and had done its job well.

Vietnam has also called for the inclusion of the chairman of informal peace talks held in Jakarta and a personal representative of the UN secretary general in its proposed international commission.

Le Mai said Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan would bring three Vietnamese adults from Thailand to Ho Chi Minh City during an April 24-25 official visit. The three have applied for voluntary repatriation.

Seven Vietnamese boat people in Banthat camp in Prachin Buri Province have applied for repatriation. But Le Mai said last night that four children would not return with Praphat. He said two of the children had not been accepted by their relatives in Vietnam, while relatives of the other two had asked them to stay on in Banthat.

Cambodian Refugees Moved to Banthat Camp
BK1804004289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Aranyaprathet—United Nation High Commission for Refugees officials yesterday began moving 4,300 displaced Khmer from Khao-I-Dang camp to Banthat camp, south of Site 2, in Ta Phraya District.

The officials said the transfer of the Khmer, who entered Thailand after November 15, 1977 and were categorised as displaced persons, will be completed by April 27.

About 7,000 Vietnamese land people are already at Banthat camp, adjacent to Site 2 to the south. On completion of the Khmer transfer, there will be about 186,000 displaced Khmer and Vietnamese at Site 2 and Banthat camp.

There are now about 13,000 Khmer refugees at Khao-I-Dang camp who are eligible for resettlement in a third country.

The area left empty after the transfer will be used as an occupational training centre for Khmer and Thai villagers along the border.

Sitthi's Discussions in Singapore Viewed
BK2004005989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "True Friends Don't Exploit Each Other"]

[Text] Singapore yesterday announced that those Thai workers repatriated from Singapore for overstaying or working without a permit last month would be eligible to return to work in the island state once more if they go through legal channels.

The decision was taken after Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila discussed the labour issue with Singaporean leaders, including Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

We welcome this decision, which the Singapore Embassy in Bangkok described as Singapore's display of "friendship and bilateral goodwill."

As Singapore is recovering from the economic slowdown in the past few years, its construction industry, among others, has been mushrooming and the need for cheap but skilful foreign workers has increased. Foreign workers, especially those from Thailand, have become an important factor of Singapore's economic recovery.

For some reasons best known to the Singapore government, the immigration law was amended to include three strokes of the cane as part of the penalty for alien males who overstay in Singapore for more than 90 days. But all illegal workers were granted amnesty if they reported for repatriation before the amended law came into effect on March 31.

The Thai government had to mobilize all available means of transport to evacuate nearly 10,000 Thais from Singapore to save them from the pain and humiliation of caning. The incident caused widespread ill feeling toward Singapore in Thailand—and quite justifiably so.

Singapore could have been kinder by pardoning the Thais who overstayed right then, issued them work permits and saved Thailand the trouble—and embarrassment—of having to evacuate such a large number of its citizens from a "friendly" neighbour.

The mass repatriation hurt not only Thailand, (one of the Thais, distraught with grief, committed suicide during the evacuation), but also aggravated the labour shortage in Singapore and disrupted many construction projects there.

Singapore's decision to admit the repatriated Thais for work seems to serve at least three purposes. Firstly, it could be seen as a show of goodwill toward Thailand. Singapore leaders were reportedly very surprised by the intensity of Thai criticism. Many of the Thais were victimized by unscrupulous labour smuggling rackets,

paying high fees to enter Singapore and work for sub-minimum wages. Thailand is cracking down on labour agents involved in the rackets. But there is still no report about Singapore taking action against employers who took advantage of the Thai workers.

Secondly, Singapore needs the Thais, who are skilful and patient workers, in its growing construction industry.

And thirdly, Singapore in announcing the decision during Sitthi's visit, by coincidence or by design, did Sitthi a big political favour. Singapore has long regarded Sitthi—a hardliner on the Kampuchean question—as a trusted friend of Singapore. Singapore government leaders and its press, like Sitthi, have voiced objections to Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's initiatives on Indochina.

A large number of the Thais will, no doubt, return to work in Singapore. We hope the authorities of both countries will enforce effective measures to prevent exploitation of the Thais. Singapore's pledge to guarantee a daily minimum wage of \$16 (about Bt [baht] 210) for each foreign workers is a good beginning. But since the average per capita income in Singapore is about 10 times that of Thailand, most Singaporean employers can afford to pay the Thais much more.

Deputy Air Chief Favors Buying PRC Jets
BK1904103389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Apr 89 Afternoon Edition p 3

[Text] Chairman of an air force procurement committee said this morning the performance of China-made F-7M jet fighters have been proved to be satisfactory and were suitable for the needs of Thailand's air force.

Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Air Marshal Likhit Suwannathat, said although the committee had yet to make a final assessment of the aircraft he would recommend the air force buy them if China fixed a reasonable purchase price.

"But the final decision will be up to air force chief Woranat Aphichari," he said.

The committee found that the capabilities of the tactical jet fighter are satisfactory and its maintenance is simple after 15 test flights by air force pilots at the Nakhon Ratchasima airbase, said Likhit.

The air force deputy chief of staff said the committee will conclude the evaluation of the aircraft and give recommendations on its purchase after a group of air force officers observed the operation and maintenance of the F-7Ms in the Pakistani air force.

The Chinese aircraft was given particular attention as ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat has expressed interest in purchasing a squadron of the jet fighters.

The F-7M is a modified version of the Soviet-made MiG-21 and is equipped with British flight control and weaponry. The jet costs between US\$3 and 3.9 million but the Chinese have offered to sell them at a "friendly price".

USSR's Ryzhkov Postpones Scheduled Visit
BK1904010589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov has again postponed his visit to Thailand, which was initially scheduled for next month, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

It was the second time that the Soviet premier has put off his trip. He first postponed the trip due to the devastating earthquake in Armenia in February.

Sitthi said Ryzhkov asked for a second postponement because he would have to attend a meeting of the communist party.

A new date for the visit has not been set, he said.

Chatchai Calls for ASEAN Arms Industry
BK2004013589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] ASEAN member countries should join hands to produce military supplies under the same standards so that they can be traded or exchanged within the grouping, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

Gen Chatchai was speaking at a seminar on control and development of defence industries, organised by the Defence Ministry at the Ambassador Hotel in Phatthaya.

The seminar was attended by Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Defence Ministry permanent secretary Gen Wichit Wichitsongkhram, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan, Prime Minister's Office secretary-general Panya Singsakda and senior police officers.

Gen Chatchai stressed that there must be markets for military supplies and equipment the country can produce, and such markets can be found in other ASEAN countries.

"The Government realises that military industries can help boost the country's economy, especially production of military supplies and weapons regardless of whether by government agencies, the private sector or by cooperation with friendly countries," he said.

"Being able to produce military supplies by ourselves is a way of saving our money since we would not have to buy them from other countries. More importantly, it would be good if we could sell them to other countries."

Gen Chatchai said there are now three important strategic spots in the world—the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the South Seas.

In the South Seas area, apart from ASEAN countries, Thailand should attach importance to neighbouring Burma, Laos and Kampuchea, he said.

He added that Thailand has taken the lead by improving its relations with Burma, Laos and Kampuchea.

"After we can go into those countries, we have to use them as our trade markets," he said, adding he expected the value of Thailand's exports this year to reach 500,000 million baht or even more.

He said he believed Vietnam would soon trade directly with Thailand although at present it is buying Thai goods through Laos.

Gen Chatchai said Thailand should establish trade ties with any country, including Burma, regardless of differences in political ideologies and administrative systems.

"Under a changing situation, we are turning battlefields into marketplaces. At the same time, our combat capability must be high under a policy of 'good fence, good neighbours.' Therefore, we need to keep our combat units strong to gain respect from our neighbours," Gen Chatchai said.

He said Australia and Japan had tried to persuade Thailand to become one of their partners in the formation of an Asia-Pacific Group.

Australia has offered 1,700 million baht in grant aid to build the "Kangaroo Bridge" linking Thailand and Laos and Japan has offered to build flyovers in Bangkok.

"Both Australia and Japan attach importance to this region, especially Indochina, because it is rich in many resources. At the same time, both of them possess advanced technology," Gen Chatchai said.

Asked what the Government had done to eradicate bureaucratic red tape in order to promote industries, he said the problem had been solved considerably.

"Before, over 100 signatures were needed in order to export goods, now only 45 are required," he joked.

He said any problem concerning exports can be forwarded to the Government through the Joint Public-Private Consultative Committee which has helped the Government to become aware of many problems and take corrective action.

Future Attainment of NIC Status Viewed

BK2004011589 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Thailand has a long way to go before it can attain status as a newly-industrialised country (NIC), according to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Speaking as Defence Minister at a seminar on "Promotion of Defence Industries by the Government and Private Sector," Gen Chatchai said:

"Talking about NIC status now is like referring to an illusion... We keep talking about it with disregard to reality."

"We cannot say that we are turning into an NIC. We're not ready for this status because we have no iron-smelting factories."

He said Thailand needed iron ore and smelting factories to become an NIC.

"I would say that our industries are running before they can walk. That is to say, we have automobile manufacturing factories without iron-smelting factories. We will face problems in the future if we are unable to acquire enough steel."

He said this problem could be resolved with the establishment of iron-smelting factories, fuelled by local natural gas and lignite.

"Even our electricity supplies are insufficient. We used to enjoy a surplus of about 40 percent but now we have to conserve energy by turning off lights in certain areas. The launch of the Eastern Seaboard Project has brought this surplus to zero level."

As if to prove his point, the meeting hall was plunged into darkness during his speech. "Now you see it for yourselves. All I had to do was talk about insufficient electricity and the power failed," he quipped.

The seminar, at the Ambassador Hotel in Phatthaya, was organised by the Defence Ministry's Committee for Control and Development of Military Industries and Committee on Military Supplies Standards.

Developed countries may reduce aid to Thailand, thinking it is an NIC despite the fact most Thais are still impoverished, said PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri yesterday.

He said Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain and France, which he had recently visited, assumed mistakenly that Thailand would not need grants but soft loans, probably from the private sectors in those countries.

Mr Anuwat said many people in rural areas in Thailand still need to better their lives through foreign aid, such as from the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

"Though Thailand has seen 11.5 percent economic growth a year, that cannot be compared to the one or two percent growth in developed countries because of differences in basic economic conditions," he said.

Thailand still needs foreign aid for projects such as one to increase food production financed by Japan, according to the minister without portfolio.

Mr Anuwat said an NIC should have no less than 50,000 baht per capita annual income and enough roads, electricity, tap water and telephones.

"Roads (in Thailand) are still dusty and there is not enough tap water. Some parts of the capital still don't have tap water or power, let alone rural areas," he said.

In his address at the seminar, Gen Chatchai also said that the Asia-Pacific nations as a bloc would have stronger negotiating power in trade talks with the United States over issues like intellectual property rights and Section 301 action.

"At present we cannot do anything because we are doing our own thing and not joining (forces)."

"We haven't even started. Now, we are just listening to the opinions of various countries in the region."

The premier said Thailand has to listen to the views of its ASEAN partners because joint action on foreign affairs can only come about through consultation.

Asked how Thailand would handle the situation if the United States acted under Section 301 of the US Trade Act, the premier said: "Please don't make me comment on details."

He only said that if nations in the region could join forces, they would be in a better position at the negotiating table.

He added that there was some disagreement as to whether China and the United States should be asked to join the Asia-Pacific cooperation grouping.

Vietnam

Spokesman on French Arms Shipment to Sihanouk
BK2004104589 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] A regular press conference was held in Hanoi on Thursday.

Regarding the news reported by the French paper LE MONDE, Radio VOA, and BBC that France has sent a shipment of weapons to Sihanouk, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry quoted Mr Blancemaison, French ambassador to Vietnam, on Thursday as saying that this is a groundless allegation. Empowered by the French Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Blanchemaison, at a meeting with the head of the Second European Department of the Vietnam Foreign Ministry, rejected this news which he described as an ill-intentioned fabrication.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 13 April said that the six concrete measures advanced by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on preventing the return to power of Pol Pot clique runs counter to the spirit of national reconciliation announced by Vietnam. He said: If Vietnam really wants to check the return to power of the Pol Pot clique, it would advocate the establishment of the four-partite coalition government headed by Sihanouk and advocate the reduction of the armed forces of all four parties to the lowest level, and allow the international peacekeeping force to Kampuchea for effective international supervision.

Commenting on this, the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry held that the Chinese charges are a negative reaction. The spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said while public opinion is welcoming the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and demanding the prevention of the reestablishment of the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Kampuchea, the declaration on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troop from Kampuchea by September 1989 has highlighted the key problems at present: The elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal regime—the main obstacle to the process of national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

Up to now, it is general knowledge that the meeting of the four Kampuchean parties had no results due to the Pol Potists. The 5 April declaration made China confused. Whether they give up the Pol Potists or continue to use the clique who is condemned by the whole world.

Dealing with the MIA issue, the spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that the fifth Vietnam-U.S. joint search for people missing in action was carried out from 12-30 April 1989. This is the longest joint search. On the U.S. side, there are 10 experts dividing into three teams. One team, consisting of four experts, stays in Hanoi for identification. The other six divided into two teams for carrying out the search from the 17th Parallel southward. It is planned that on 27 April Vietnam will hand over to the U.S. side the remains of 21 Americans.

Nguyen Van Linh, Delegation Leave for Cuba
BK2004071689 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and his wife left here this morning for an official friendship visit to Cuba.

The visit is made at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] and of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the CPC Central Committee, president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Vietnamese party leader is accompanied by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the party Central Committee; Hoang Bich Son, member of the party Central Committee and head of its External Relations Commission; Dau Ngoc Xuan, member of the party Central Committee, cabinet minister and vice chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment; Le Xuan Tung, alternate member of the party Central Committee and assistant to the party general secretary; Nguyen Dy Nien, vice foreign minister; and Do Van Tai, Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba.

Among those present at a farewell ceremony held at the Presidential Palace were Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Le Quang Dao, Pham Van Dong, Vo Van Kiet, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Tran Xuan Bach, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Mai Chi Tho, and other senior party and state officials.

Cuban Charge d'Affaires A.I. Fredesman Turro Gonzalez [name as received] and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin were on hand.

Indian Ambassador Meets With Various Officials

Do Muoi Meeting

BK1904162489 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here today Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Jagdish Chandra Sharma who paid a courtesy visit to the chairman.

Chairman Do Muoi had a cordial conversation with the Indian diplomat.

Pham Van Dong Meeting

BK1904162289 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 19
Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—Pham Van Dong, advisor to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, recently received Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Jagdish Chandra Sharma who paid him a courtesy visit.

Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Jagdish Chandra Sharma.

National Assembly Delegation Visits France BK1904155289 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of its External Relations Committee, arrived in Paris on April 17 for a visit at the invitation of the Franco-Vietnamese Friendship Group in the French Parliament.

The Vietnamese delegation was greeted on its arrival by Jacques Brunhes, mayor of Gennevilliers and head of the host group. It will meet with representatives of the External Relations Committee and political parties in the Parliament, as well as officials of the French Government.

Ministry Issues Communique on Derelict Freighter BK1704153789 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 17—The Vietnamese Ministry of Transport has issued the following communique:

On Nov. 17, 1978, the freighter "Oakland" drifted into the water off the coast of Nui Thanh District in the central Vietnam Province of Quang Nam-Da Nang. The Vietnamese Ministry of Transport requests the owner of the ship or persons concerned to contact immediately the VOSA or VISAL Shipping Companies or Bao Viet, the national insurance company, not later than May 20, 1989.

After this deadline if there is no communication from the owner of the ship or the concerned persons, the Ministry of Transport will dispose of the ship carcass. The owner of the ship will lose its ownership right and has to bear all expenditures involved.

Tax Cadres Manhandled by Traders in Thanh Hoa BK1804101889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] Tax evasion and tax fraud have been fairly prevalent in Thanh Hoa. The provincial tax sector could only meet nearly 60 percent of the tax collection target for the 1st quarter of this year, with various districts and cities fulfilling only about 40 percent of their respective plans. A matter of concern is that many traders have openly manhandled tax cadres on duty. It is regrettable that virtually all of the cases involving assault by industrialists and traders against and opposition to tax cadres on duty have not yet been settled by the administrative echelons. Many cases have been either dismissed or unjustly dealt with.

This situation has been giving rise to bad feelings on the implementation of the industrial and trade tax regulation in Thanh Hoa.

Youths Directed To Participate in Economic Work
BK1904140289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee recently issued a directive on organizing, encouraging, and rallying youths to engage in economic work in the nonstate industrial sector. The directive points out a number of tasks that must be carried out.

First of all, it is necessary for all provincial and city youth unions to make an intensive survey or study to get to know the capabilities of privately owned combined work teams, production and service enterprises, and small industrial-handicraft cooperatives in localities and the quantities and types of their products.

They must also hold meetings or talks with young industrialists, young millionaires, or young people who are good at economic work to encourage them to get rich through proper means and assist them in exchanging experiences concerning economic integration, recommending the production of certain items, seeking markets for their products, and fulfilling their obligations to the state through the tax policy.

Under all circumstances, to draw and rally youths from the nonstate economic sector, especially privately owned combined work teams and production and service enterprises, youth union organizations should not hastily resort to coercion but should depend on the specific situation to bring forth the most suitable forms for them to participate voluntarily in economic work in the nonstate industrial sector. It is also necessary for youth union organizations to promptly notify higher level youth union organizations as well as party and state organizations of their legitimate aspirations for replenishing or revising various mechanisms and policies in a way that conforms to the status of development of production in this economic sector.

More People Sent to Nghia Binh Economic Zones
BK1904101089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] Over the past 8 years, from 1981-89, thanks to adequate investment, Nghia Binh Province has been able to resettle more than 11,100 families, comprising 62,000 people and some 24,000 laborers, in its new economic zones.

By applying various forms of economic development—such as combining agriculture with forestry, operating under the three-interest system, and reclaiming wasteland in the coastal and delta areas to plant jute and raise shrimps for export—many new economic zones have been able to develop production and the livelihood of the people in these new economic zones has not only been stabilized but has also been highly improved as compared to life in their native villages.

Regulation on Criminal Investigations Announced
BK1904090989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] This afternoon the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State held a news conference to make public a regulation on criminal investigations.

Commenting on the significance of this regulation, Comrade Pham Tam Long, deputy minister of the interior, said the specific content of the regulation on criminal investigations includes 6 chapters and 32 articles, stipulating the organization, duties, and powers of various organs responsible for criminal investigations or agencies that have been entrusted with conducting a certain number of criminal investigations, as well as the duties and authority of the border defense forces, custom offices, and forestry services in activities related to criminal investigations.

The regulation on criminal investigations will become effective on 1 June 1989.

Hanoi Committee Reviews Party Plenum Resolution
BK2004034089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] On 18 April the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee held a conference of key cadres to study and seek an understanding of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution. Comrade Pham The Duet, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the municipal party committee, presented the major viewpoints and basic contents of the resolution.

On the basis of the sixth plenum resolution, Comrade Tran Tan, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, pointed out the emergency measures aimed at dealing with some of the capital's burning questions—such as the situation of unsold goods at various state-run enterprises, grain trade, the lack of capital and cash, wages, and order and security.

The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee has devised plans for implementing the sixth plenum resolution in close combination with the implementation of its Resolution No 1, aimed at substantially stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in the capital, consolidating and developing mass organizations at the grass-roots level, encouraging the masses to defeat negativism, supporting and promoting positive factors, intensifying economic management and municipal management, and restoring social order and discipline.

The municipal party committee will broadly disseminate the resolution to all party chapters and mass organizations, striving to enable all cadres, party members, and the masses to thoroughly understand the resolution and—on that basis—to outline programs of practical action for their units and localities.

Australia

Government's Credibility Attacked Over Deficit
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[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Canberra, April 18 (AFP)—The Australian Government's economic credibility came under attack Tuesday as a blow out in the current account deficit threatened to push the annual shortfall over the 15 billion Australian dollars (12 billion U.S.) mark.

The announcement of a 1.624 billion Australian dollars (1.3 billion U.S.) March deficit sent the local dollar reeling amid fears of a further hike in interest rates, which on the domestic home loans front already are at a historically high 16 per cent.

Dealers said the Australian dollar fell almost two U.S. cents from its day's opening price of 81.25 U.S. cents before recovering to 79.75 U.S. cents in late afternoon trading.

Treasurer Paul Keating put a brave face on the latest trade deficit, which far exceeded the market's general forecast of a 1.2 billion Australian dollar (960 million U.S.) deficit.

"The only alternative is to chloroform the economy... put an enormous valium pill down its neck with a recession," the treasurer said.

Mr. Keating said the figures, which showed the monthly merchandise trade deficit more than doubled, should not be taken as an indicator of future trends in demand as they tended to show economic conditions with a lag.

But he conceded that the cumulative deficit for the financial year ending June 30 could well pass 15 billion Australian dollars, compared with the 9.5 billion (7.2 billion U.S.) he forecast in his budget last August.

After nine months of the current fiscal year the deficit now totals 12.69 billion Australian dollars (10.15 billion U.S.), already more than the 11.9 billion (9.52 billion U.S.) shortfall in 1987-88.

Opposition leader John Howard slammed the March figures as a "real shocker" and accused Mr. Keating of "criminal culpability" for failing to tackle the problem in last week's economic statement devoted almost wholly to a wage-tax cut trade-off for workers.

"He (Mr. Keating) just delivered a statement the other night as though the current account deficit didn't exist," Mr. Howard said.

Deputy opposition leader Andrew Peacock said the deficit was the worst ever March figure and followed the worst August, October, November and January figures on record.

"Bluntly put, it's time that the treasurer told the truth to the Australian people about the damage that he and the government are doing to the Australian economy and how it's been caused by their own mismanaged policies," he said.

Bryan Noakes, director-general of the Confederation of Australian Industry, warned that the rest of the world "will not have infinite patience with the Australian economy if it fails to get its house in order."

Mr. Noakes said Australia's inflation and interest rates were among the highest in the developed world and "can only worsen as the implications of the current account deficit are absorbed by international markets."

The Commonwealth Superannuation Fund Investment Trust's chief economist Paul Kelly said Australia's economy was out of control.

Mr. Kelly noted that a recent fall in the Australian currency had done little to boost exports, which were down two per cent last month, or curb imports which rose by six per cent.

Australian Chamber of Commerce chief economist Brent Davis said the figures were "little short of appalling" and "highlight the precarious nature of our heavy reliance on commodity exports."

Commonwealth Bank chief economist Paul McCarthy said a current account deficit of this magnitude "is just not sustainable."

"In the end something has got to give, either policy or there'll be a reaction in financial markets," he said.

The bureau of statistics said exports in March fell to 3.38 billion Australian dollars (2.70 billion U.S.), compared with 3.44 billion dollars (2.75 billion U.S.) in February and 3.56 billion dollars (2.85 billion U.S.) in March last year.

Imports rose to 3.91 billion Australian dollars (3.13 billion U.S.) in March, from 3.69 billion dollars (2.95 billion U.S.) in February, and compared with 3.71 billion dollars (2.97 billion U.S.) in March last year.

The merchandise trade balance for March recorded a 528 million Australian dollars (422.4 million U.S.) deficit against a 256 million dollars (204.8 million U.S.) deficit in February and a 143 million dollars (114.4 million U.S.) deficit in March last year.

The balance on the current account covers merchandise trade as well as invisible transactions in goods and services.

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